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WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 19-20 APR

Gromyko Arrives in Budapest

AU171701 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, member of the Politburo, and minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in Budapest for an official visit to Hungary. Gromyko will talk with his hosts about current aspects of the world situation with special reference to the aggravation related to the deployment of American missiles in Europe and the most recent situation concerning Nicaragua.

The session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Pact states will be held in Budapest on Thursday and Friday. It is believed that at this meeting a document on the relations of Warsaw Pact states with Western countries might be adopted.

Sundic Previews Meeting

LD190346 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Apr

[Text] The theme of our foreign affairs commentary is the Warsaw Pact and relations with the West. Milika Sundic speaks on the eve of the series of meetings in the Eastern military alliance:

[Sundic] The Warsaw Pact states are once again intensively preparing to formulate their views on the current international situation. According to the customary practice, this presupposes their united stand toward the other military bloc during the forthcoming months. They have already agreed on the timetable for their moves, diplomatic and military, and in June CEMA will hold a summit meeting to discuss topical problems of economic cooperation, which is suffering from many ailments characteristic of all the economic groupings in the world and yet specific in many ways, above all the lack of harmony among diverse interests.

In the sphere of foreign affairs and defense, the Warsaw Pact is preoccupied most of all by the chronically unstable relations between the two superpowers and the arms race, which is imposing an everygrowing burden on the economies of the member countries. However, despite the gravity of this burden, which is alleviated at least to some extent by reliance on the Soviet Union, all the members of the Warsaw Pact agree, with some shades of difference, in their assessment that they must not give way in the face of the challenge from the West, which makes relations in this military alliance, at least apparently, less contentious than is the case with relations and cooperation in the Western military bloc.

The Warsaw Pact has been careful -- and in this respect has been successful to a great extent -- to separate exacerbation between Moscow and Washington from relations with the United State's European allies, primarily through encouraging cooperation, economic and otherwise, with all the countries of Western Europe. The two German states have gone further in this respect than anybody else.

Not even the meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Seven in Budapest, which heralds a series of meetings in the Eastern alliance, will not, if one is to judge by all the signs, question the current line toward Western Europe, which is subtly different from that toward the United States.

On the other hand, the foreign ministers will do their best to consolidate the Soviet position toward the United States and above all to justify the break in the Geneva talks on Euromissiles and the reduction of strategic nuclear arms. As far as any possible new initiatives are concerned, one may at present barely venture a guess, but outside the limits set by what has already been heard from the East on various occasions In other words, a more aggressive approach to topical international problems is expected.

Since no one in the East thinks that there can be any change in Reagan's missile policy without prior heavy bargaining, no one likewise expects the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Seven to announce any change of attitude toward U.S. missiles in Western Europe. What they are not likely to omit -- and this is the basic aim of the announced series of meetings between the Warsaw Pact states -- is to reemphasize the importance of unity and the allies' monolithism in the present unfavorable international circumstances.

GROMYKO: PRAGUE DECLARATION REMAINS IN FORCE

LD181356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 18 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Prague declaration by the Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact remains in force, especially its initiative that the two military blocs should conclude an agreement on the nonuse of military force in relations between the states of the two blocs. This transpires from the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's article published today in MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI.

On the eve of the Budapest meeting tomorrow of the Foreign Affairs Minister Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, the mention of the Prague proposals brought up again by the Soviet foreign minister, in the assessment of foreign observers here in Moscow, confirms "(?the unchanged) position" of Moscow in matters of consolidating peace and security and of disarmament negotiations as well. They expect the Warsaw Pact ministers meeting in Budapest to relaunch all the initiatives contained in the Prague declaration, because Gromyko is also stressing that "under the present conditions they are becoming increasingly topical."

Parallel with this, he stresses the importance "of the relations between socialist countries" where "proletarian internationalism has given way to socialist internationalism." In Gromyko's assessment "there is implicit in it unity of action and also all-round mutual solidarity and understanding between fraternal countries."

For Gromyko, "the socialist community is a strong and healthy organizm which is playing an important role in the present day world (?whose) coordinated actions in the international arena have made it possible for many complex tasks (?to be resolved)."

CEMA STATES' DISSATISFACTION, UNITY ASSESSED

AU182105 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by permanent correspondent Dusan Pesic]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 15 Apr -- It looks very much like this spring will be marked by significant CEMA and Warsaw Pact meetings with the basic emphasis (which is more and more strongly present in Moscow) laid upon "further strengthening the unity of the socialist community."

Certain signals that confirm this impression are already being heard in public. The high-level meeting (which in the vocabulary used here usually means a meeting of chiefs of states and governments) of CEMA was announced by Premier Nikolay Tikhonov at the Supreme Soviet session and confirmed immediately afterwards by Deputy Foreign Minister Korniyenko at a press conference, who informed journalists that it will be held in June.

What is interesting is that this meeting has been announced and postponed for years now and one concludes from this that the agenda is "very difficult" and "there are many more disagreements behind closed doors" than on the open scene. In any event, it is now expected that the meeting will mark a new stage of cooperation, established priorities, and rules of behavior.

Foreign observers have noticed another possibility. First it was indicated that the CEMA summit should be held in May, now it is definitely set for June. It appears very possible that in the meantime, which means at the end of April or May "something" else may happen.

That "something" can only be a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, which is also a summit, and the allies' highest political body.

As one can learn in Moscow, the "insistence upon the monolithic nature of the community" is now most important because of the political impression before the world public. To what extent this is important, primarily for Moscow, can be seen from the fact that Nikolay Tikhonov spoke about this when expounding on the Soviet Government program a few days ago.

Need for Coordination in CEMA

This, of course, is not altogether easy to realize. Foreign observers recall that, for instance, Romania had a somewhat different opinion at the time when missiles negotiations were called off and in its assessments as to why this happened as well, and that Romanian representatives failed to participate at the last session of ideological secretaries of the "fraternal parties."

In addition, not everything is completely smooth in CEMA, in the domain of economic cooperation, and therefore the forthcoming session will be of special interest. Already last year, when the expected summit failed to occur, Soviet Economist and Academician Bogomolov presented some problems in the periodical KOMMUNIST. He thinks that the truth that the time of cheap raw materials and energy has passed and that solutions must be sought in intensifying economy and increasing labor productivity, above all, for they have still not been sufficiently understood and implemented. He also brought out certain Soviet disatisfactions over its partners' expectations about continuing to receive oil and raw materials from it cheaper than the world prices and that they can increase energy consumption without any control.

This kind of "distribution of labor" within CEMA has been seriously questioned. In addition, there is the desire of other members to export more finished products and food to hard currency markets, something which fails to agree with USSR needs.

CRITICISM OF BUSH PROPOSAL TO BAN CHEMICAL ARMS

Aimed at Elections

LD182354 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Today U.S. Vice President Bush gave his speech, announced some days ago with the accompaniment of considerable propaganda, to the Geneva disarmament conference. Joachim Sonnenberg reports from Geneva on details of his remarks and the further course of today's plenary meeting.

The U.S. vice president had once before made a speech to this highly important multilateral negotiating body for disarmament questions. That was in February 1983. Anyone who recalled Bush's speech on that occasion would have been warned. It was a tirade full of manipulated figures and unproved assertions about the alleged excessive Soviet arms buildup and about the unbroken wish of the United States to negotiate. It was all stage managed to whip the Western European NATO allies into shape again and to divide the broad peace movement.

Again today Bush hardly spoke for the representatives of the 40 member-states of the Geneva disarmament conference and the numerous international observers in the hall. Rather he spoke out of the window in the direction of the United States, where, as we know, the presidential elections are due. It was a speech resounding with the American love of peace, of the striving almost at all costs to hold disarmament negotiations. To round off this beautiful picture Mr Bush also submitted a wide-ranging draft text for an international agreement on a ban on the development, production, stationing and use of chemical weapons.

But this idea did not hold up long. Even before Bush, who was the first speaker at the plenary meeting, had finished, the specialists were already pointing to the inconsistencies in the proposal. Bush had described as an unparalleled new element the clause in the draft that all signatory states should promise to allow inspections at short notice of all military and state institutions in which chemical weapons could be produced. He added that without this clause there can be no effective agreement. However, it is immediately clear that the whole USSR chemical industry could be subjected on call, so to speak, to this type of inspection; while the great chemical concerns of the United States, on the other hand, would remain completely outside the ruling.

From this alone it can be seen how little the United States is seriously interested in a real conclusion of a ban on chemical weapons, because it is known that this provocative clause is unacceptable for the socialist states. What is involved then is a great propaganda trick. It was no coincidence that all following speakers at the meeting spoke against the attempt by Reagan's deputy to turn the Geneva disarmament conference into a propaganda tribune, into a pawn in domestic political clashes.

For example, the head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Viktor Israelyan stressed that all peace rhetoric was hollow so long as it was not matched with the readiness for practical disarmament measures. The most important condition for success in negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament is mutual trust, and this in particular had been seriously damaged by the striving of the United States for one-sided military superiority. The Soviet Union regards controls on the adherence to negotiated treaties as no less important than other countries. It has, therefore, proposed a broad range of control methods, from the use of national means to international on-site inspections at the request of other signatories to the treaty. However, the most important thing is to reach an agreement, because the type of control would depend on the agreement's aims. Anyone who wants to speak only about the controls and not about the treaty itself, as the United States and some of its allies are doing here in Geneva, wants only to block the negotiations in order to have a cheap argument for further arming.

GDR Ambassador Dr Harald Rose, the last speaker in the debate, said that it was quite amazing that the United States dministration should propose a treaty to outlaw chemical weapons at the very same time that it was calling for congressional approval for further massive appropriations for the production of qualitatively new chemical weapons. It is well known how difficult it is to ban weapons that are already in production. Holding negotiations in an atmosphere of trust calls for abstaining from all actions directed precisely against the aims of these negotiations. Dr. Rose spoke in general terms about the adventurist space weapons plans of the United States, the implementation of which would considerably increase the danger of a nuclear war, a war moreover, which, according to the intention of the U.S. planners, would be restricted to Europe. At this point, at the latest, many of the observers present must have noticed how shabby and worn the U.S. peace rhetoric is in reality.

Violates Security

LD182258 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] At the Geneva disarmament conference U.S. Vice President Bush has submitted the U.S. proposals on the ban on chemical weapons and on the elimination of the existing stocks. The concrete parts of the proposal include demands that violate the security and economic interests of the other parties.

According to Bush, the United States has sent an invitation to the future signatories, expressing a readiness to open chemical weapons production facilities for international inspection, and the United States expected a similar step from the other parties.

Observers point out that this way the production of the privately owned chemical factories cannot be checked, the whole proposal contradicts the Pentagon's plans for a $10 billion long-term program for chemical weapons production.

Objections to Inspection

LD182349 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 18 Apr 84

[From the "World Panorama" program presented by Krzysztof Wojna and Jan Gadomski]

[Text] [Wojna] There have been many reports from Geneva where the United States vice president, George Bush, has presented at the forum of the UN Disarmament Committee a draft treaty on banning chemical weapons. George Bush called the draft revolutionary and unprecedented. Its key part concerns verification, that is, on the spot checking if a given country is observing the pledges signed by it. According to the U.S. proposals, any military and government installations suspected of being used for the manufacture or storage of chemical weapons are to be open and accessible for international on-the-spot inspections. Every signatory to the treaty, according to the U.S. plan, would be obliged to make a given facility open to inspection within 24 hours.

[Gadomski] Today's agency reports tell us that the politicians from the Rhine strongly support the draft. In commentaries by experts who have conducted discussions on this subject for years, on the other hand, one can find a lot of skepticism. First, they consider that in the days when the chemical industry is producing thousands of tons of herbicides, and in all sorts of countries at that, no inspection could determine if (some part) of this production is devoted to military purposes. Secondly, it is well known that it is possible to make quite innocuous substances, and to compose deadly mass annihilation weapons out of them at the last moment before use. Furthermore, there always remains the possibility of using the verification for industrial espionage. For many countries, this matter will be of decisive significance.

[Wojna] AFP, in a dispatch from Geneva, quotes an ironical remark by one of the Western diplomats who, after George Bush's speech, said that if one were to take literally what the vice president had said, one could imagine the situation when the Soviet side demands the right to carry out an inspection in Ronald Reagan's office because it has learned that a container of mustard gas is being stored there.

George Bush has implied that the proposal presented by him is an introduction to negotiations and possibilities exist, of course, for compromise solutions. In the opinion of many commentators, a clear role is being played here by preelection considerations: Ronald Reagan wants to present himself in the role of a president who is searching for agreements in the area of armaments and is ready for negotiations.

[Gadomski] A lot of space, of course, is devoted to the Soviet assessments. The Soviet Union's delegate in Geneva, Viktor Israelyan, however, limited himself to saying that the proposal will be studied. Ten days ago, the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said for 12 years Americans have been obstructing the adoption by the Disarmament Committee of a draft convention on chemical weapons submitted by the Socialist countries. In the last few days, the Soviet press has a number of times sharply criticized the U.S. draft presented in Geneva today, as its principal elements have been known for nearly 2 weeks. Looking into the subject, one can get the impression that the U.S. Administration would like to switch the interest of the public opinion from the field of nuclear weapons -- where Ronald Reagan is subjected to very extensive criticism -- to the field of chemical weapons, where nothing has been happening for years and where the interest is significantly lower.

Improve Foreign Policy Facade

LD182347 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] American Vice President George Bush spoke today at the Geneva conference on disarmament to present the long-announced proposal for the liquidation of chemical weapons. Through his speech, however, he again showed that the main concern of Reagan's government is to improve the facade of its foreign policy before the forthcoming presidential elections and at the same time to create a cloak for their own plans to continue to increase their own arsenals of chemical weapons. Even through his behavior he again confirmed that American policy cannot be judged according to statements but on the basis of deeds. The moment the head of the Soviet delegation, Viktor Israelyan, began to speak, George Bush left the conference room together with his entourage. That is why the words of Viktor Israelyan were for nothing when he said, it is not possible to renew international trust and internatjonal dialogue with hypocritical peaceloving dialogue but through the path of concrete factual proposals which take into account the interests of all participants. of talks. Bush's action really does not show that the American Government really wishes such a dialogue.

Interference in East Bloc

AU190900 Sofia BTA in English 0808 GMT 19 Apr 84

["Pseudo-Love of Peace -- A Better Ad Than Good Will" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 19 (BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov) -- The pseudo-love of peace advertisement has been and will always be the pivot of the United States' foreign political initiatives. This fact was given a fresh corporation yesterday in Vice-President George Bush's speech at the UN Disarmament Conference in Geneva.

The chemical weapon ban draft treaty was prematurely called "the last one of the series of peace-making initiatives proposed by Reagan". The very President assessed it as "first-class".

Commercial and preelection campaign ads are being systematically transferred into the sphere of international politics. It is becoming particularly evident with the presidential elections getting nearer.

The "first-class" treaty threatens to ensure interference in the home affairs of some countries and especially those belonging to the socialist community. The control on armaments raised into a fetish has virtually become a means to ensure the U.S. military and strategic interests. This is a dual plot. If it fails to fulfil the mission it is entrusted with, then, in its role of a barrier to the negotiations, it will still remain a faithful servant of the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex.

This kind of approach is a perfect characteristic of the overall activity of the United States in the arms race limitation talks. Clear enough, it is a top priority for the United States to use peace verbosity while favouring the struggle for military superiority over the Soviet Union. A mimic play and not sound practical steps to reduce and destroy mankind's lethal weaponry -- this is what the U.S. Vice-President performed on the Geneva stage.

By the way, this can hardly surprise any serious observer in the world who remembers not only Reagan's definition of the draft treaty as a "bold initiative" but also his declaration that the United States will go ahead with updating its arsenals of chemical weapons in order to ensure a strong position in the talks for itself. It is known that the White House intends to spend 10 billion dollars on chemical weapons in the next five years. The anti-human essence of this decision could be grasped in its whole meaning knowing that at present the U.S. chemical weapon stocks amount to a figure sufficient to destroy every living being on this earth more than once.

In Geneva Mr Bush raised the aerial of U.S. pseudo-lover of peace high. The only thing missing was the good intention to reach such an agreement as to respect the interests of all nations -- the sole condition to favour the chemical disarmament clause, as seen from the repeated proposals of the USSR and the socialist countries.

'Demagogical' Proposals

AU182023 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Agencies report that U.S. Vice President George Bush today presented at the Geneva disarmament meeting a new American proposal on an agreement to ban chemical weapons. He added on this occasion that the United States will continue to produce chemical weapons, forwarding as a pretext the need to preserve the balance of power with the Soviet Union. The proposal states, among other things, that the destruction of existing stocks of chemical weapons will continue over a period of 10 years, that the chemical weapons industry will not be totally subjected to control, that verification will not be absolute, and so forth. Bush himself stressed in this connection that it is not difficult to conceal chemical weapons or to produce them in secret.

This is not the first time that the imperialist superpowers make such demagogical proposals, always rejecting the other side's proposals. On this occasion, too, Moscow, through its foreign minister, Gromyko, rejected the American proposal to ban chemical weapons [words indistinct] with the pretext that it is intended to weaken the Soviet potential in this field of weaponry.

ITALIAN INVASION MARKED, INDEPENDENCE PRAISED

AU131824 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 7 Apr 84 p 4

[Editorial: "The Albanian People Are Vigilantly Defending the Victories of Socialism and the Country's Independence"]

[Excerpts] On 7 April 1939, 45 years ago, our country was occupied by the Italian fascist aggressors, thus becoming one of the first victims of the large-scale aggression of fascism against the freedom and independence of peoples throughout the world. The fascist attack against Albania lit the big flame of World War II, which fascism initiated. Although alone, and regardless of the indifference of the big powers which looked on calmly while a small country was robbed of its freedom and independence, in the same way that they had prepared Munich, the Albanian people took up arms to defend their freedom, independence, existence, and dignity.

The Albanian people have always wished to live freely in their own territory and mind their own affairs. This is what they have always wished also for other peoples whose causes of freedom, independence, and national progress they have always supported in word and deed. It is a well-known historical fact that Albanian fighters have participated with weapons in their hands in the national struggles for freedom and independence of various peoples in the Balkans and in Europe.

With an even greater sense of patriotism the Albanian people, led by the AWP, are presently defending their happy socialist life, their freedom, and independence. Socialism has not only embellished our country and made it more prosperous, but has also made it stronger and more secure against any situation or threat. Our people are vigilantly defending the victories of socialism and the country's independence. Socialist Albania is pursuing an independent foreign policy, refusing to submit to any diktat or condition imposed by the superpowers, to credits, or to the imperialist or social imperialist military or political presence. Through its Constitution Albania bars all foreign bases, troops, warships, or missiles of the superpowers and their aggressive military blocs, and will never permit our territory to be turned into a springboard for aggressions against the freedom and independence of their peoples.

The defense of the freedom and independence of the peoples has currently become a great and imperative question, particularly in conditions where the international situation is becoming increasingly more exacerbated as a result of the aggressive policy and bitter rivalry of American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism for hegemony. The United States and the Soviet Union, the two largest and most savage enemies of the peoples, are seriously threatening the freedom and independence of peoples everywhere, in the Balkans and Europe, in the Middle East, in Latin America, in Africa, and in the Far East. An analysis of events and the daily facts of international life are proving daily with ever greater force the correctness of the warning issued long ago by the AWP that the superpowers are leading the world toward a general world war, on an even larger scale than the two previous world wars. The incitement of conflicts and creation of new centers of tension, the intensification of military maneuvers by the superpowers and their military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the presence of American and Soviet fleets in all oceans, their continual interference in the internal affairs of independent countries -- all are proof of a dangerous escalation of the aggressive strategy of American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism for world domination. This brings increasingly nearer the dangers to the freedom and independence of peoples in all areas and, undoubtedly, also of the Balkans, which is not calm. In such a situation of increased threats of aggression and of imperialist war on an international scale, the increased vigilance and the struggle of the peoples against the warmongering policy and plans of the superpowers is becoming increasingly more imperative and urgent.

MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR PACT MEETING IN BUDAPEST

AU190925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, departed today for Budapest. He will take part in the regular meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee. At Sofia airport Comrade Petur Mladenov was seen off by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador in Bulgaria.

ALBANIAN TRADE GROUP VISITS, REVISES 1984 PACT

AU190722 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania visited Bulgaria from 13 to 17 April. The delegations conducted negotiations on expanding trade between the two countries during the current year. An agreement was reached according to which Bulgaria will supply Albania with additional quantities of machines and equipment, calcinated soda, caustic soda, quartz sand, automobile tires, and other articles. Albania will export to Bulgaria sulfur, citrus fruits, herbs, ready-made cotton clothes, and so forth. The agreement envisages an increase of 7 percent over the 1984 trade exchange agreement. The negotiations took place in an atmosphere of understanding, and the agreement reached represents the two countries' mutual interest in expanding trade cooperation.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO EDITOR ARRIVES IN CUBA

For reportage on the visit to Cuba by Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and editor in chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, see the Cuba section of the 18 April Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS IUS CONGRESS, ADDRESSES STUDENTS

Need for Peaceful Coexistence

AU131626 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

[Greetings address by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to the 14th Congress of the International Union of Students in Sofia on 11 April]

[Text] Dear young friends, it is a special pleasure for me to congratulate you on behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf, and to wish the 14th Congress of the International Union of Students [IUS] success. Its convocation is a manifestation of high respect for an expression of confidence in the socialist youth in Bulgaria.

I know about the activities of the IUS since it was founded and waved the banner of progressive and democratic students. With its consistent struggle to strengthen the anti-imperialistic unity of student organizations and youth, democratize higher education, and defend the vital rights and interests of students, your union has stood the test of the dynamic and complicated time in which we live. Its increased role and influence is evidence of this, as is its maturity and ability to intensify the participation of progressive students in the struggle for peace and democracy.

We cannot fail to note with pleasure the fact that here, in this hall, there are also present representatives of a wide range of unions with different political and ideological orientations, and representatives of a number of student and youth movements for peace -- a fact that will undoubtedly strengthen the cooperation and joint activity of world youth.

Dear friends, youth is a synonym for inspiration and optimism, for faith and readiness to struggle, for labor and creativeness in the name of the brightest ideals of mankind.

You, my friends, are at the threshold of your vital path. You, the future scientists and specialists, are now mastering the fundamentals of knowledge and are training yourselves to apply your strengths to the material and intellectual progress of mankind and the prosperity of your peoples. For your personal progress, however, for the flourishing of your people, for the progress of civilization, and for all of us, we need a lasting and just peace.

To what goal, however -- toward peace or toward war -- is mankind being led by a course of creating and stockpiling new weapons of mass destruction and a policy of overt militarism, aggression and nuclear blackmail?

Does the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in some West European countries serve the cause of peace and security of the peoples?

Do imperialist plans for transforming space into a launching pad serve the peaceful future of the world, or the destruction of life on earth?

Confrontation and plans for resolving ideological and political differences in international relations through weapons serve the cause of war and not the cause of peace. Peaceful coexistence among peoples is the only reasonable alternative to a thermonuclear war. Only peaceful coexistence is in keeping with the interests of all states and peoples and with the interests of youth throughout the world.

The countries of the socialist community, the People's Republic of Bulgaria among them, regard the safeguarding of world peace as the paramount aim of their foreign policy. Not only do they have a comprehensive and constructive program, but they are also consistently and steadily working and struggling to restore the international climate and avert a nuclear war. The proposals they submitted to the Stockholm conference are also evidence of their creative approach.

The peoples want peace, not war. They are eager for material and intellectual progress and not for an exhausting arms race. Only under conditions of peace can mankind resolve the complicated and fateful problems connected with backwardness, hunger, unemployment, illiteracy and disease, the shortage of raw materials, and environmental protection.

The worldwide nature of a thermonuclear catastrophe requires comprehensive efforts in the struggle to avert one. The cause of peace is the sacred duty of all honest people in the world. There are favorable opportunities today for creating a really broad front of peace, in which all antimilitaristic forces and factors of different classes and social groups, of different education and views, ruling figures and governments -- in fact everyone interested in averting the threat of a nuclear disaster -- can participate on an equal basis. In the struggle for peace, the youth organizations and movements can and must play an appropriate role.

We are sure that the 12th Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow in 1985 will be a vivid demonstration of the will of the world's young generation to live in peace and friendship, and that it will make a substantial contribution to strengthening the anti-imperialist and anti militarist front of youth and students.

Dear friends, we, the BCP, the Bulgarian socialist state and the older people, have profound faith in our youth. We rely on them, and we are striving, according to our possibilities, to create conditions to enable our young people to study, work, create and occupy worthy positions in life.

You have already felt the cordiality with which the Bulgarian students and all youth welcomed you. I can assure you that the youth and students of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to whom the ideals of peace, friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity are particularly dear, will continue to be with you in the struggle for a more just and peaceful world.

I would like to congratulate you all again, the 14th IUS Congress participants and guests, and wish you further success in your noble activity to attract young people to the ideals of freedom, democracy, and social progress. I wish you all the best, young friends!

Zhivkov Meets IUS Leaders

AU131046 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, yesterday met with the Secretariat of the International Students Union. He cordially congratulated the representatives of the largest organization of world academic youth.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov acquainted the guests with the major events in the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria, with the Bulgarian people's successes in building an advanced socialist society, and with Bulgaria's participation in the international division of labor. He emphasized the great care which the state takes in the comprehensive development of the Bulgarian youth. Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the main goal of our policy is to care for people and to fulfill ever better their material and cultural needs. He attached particular attention to the development of socialist democracy in Bulgaria in the present stage and to the participation of millions of Bulgarian working people in this process. He also spoke about the cardinal tasks set be the national party conference.

The chairman of the State Council also spoke about Bulgaria's international activity aimed at rallying all progressive forces in the world in the name of world peace and at strengthening the understanding and cooperation among countries with different social systems. He reviewed the most important issues of the present international situation -- which has worsened due to the fault of imperialism, led by the United States -- and emphasized the particular importance of the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

Miroslav Stepan, chairman of the International Students Union, expressed gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov for this cordial meeting and for the attention accorded to the work of the organization.

Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education, and Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Youth Union Central Committee, also attended the talks.

Zhivkov, WPC's Chandra Meet

AU131402 Sofia BTA in English 1343 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] April 13, Sofia (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council.

They discussed issues related to the development of the international situation.

Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out that Bulgaria and the countries of the socialist community are following a peaceful course towards promoting trust and cooperation, towards the limitation and the halting of the arms race. He stressed that the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member countries open up actual opportunities for the preservation of peace for the return to a policy of detente.

Mr Romesh Chandra acquainted Mr Todor Zhivkov with the activities of the World Peace Council and pointed out that its initiatives promote the activities of the antiwar movements and organizations in organizing the struggle of the peoples for peace, for averting the threat of a nuclear war.

Chandra Departs

AU151512 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] On 15 April, Romesh Chandra, WPC president, departed from Bulgaria. He took part in the 14th Congress of the International Students Union. During his visit Romesh Chandra was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. At Sofia airport the high guest was seen off by Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the National Committee on Defense of Peace, and Pencho Sirakov, secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee.

Congress Elects Leaders

AU161537 Sofia BTA in English 1429 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 16 (BTA) -- The 14th Congress of the International Students Union ended here today. In its work there participated more than 500 representatives of more than 160 national, regional and international organizations of nearly 120 countries. The forum adopted 35 documents which specify the basic trends of the union's activity in the future which specify the basic trends of the union's activity in the future several years. The National Students Unions of Malawi, Lesotho and Papua-New Guinea were admitted as new members of the organization.

Late last night, at its 10th plenary session the congress elected leading bodies of the International Students Union: executive committee consisting of 58 organizations, a secretariat composed of 28 organizations and a finance commission of 4 organizations. It has been decided for the union's president to be again a representative of the Czechoslovak Centre of the students-members of the Socialist Union of the Youth of Czechoslovakia until the next high forum of the International Students Union, and for its secretary general to be a representative of the all-Cyprus Federation of the Students and the Young Scientific workers. Bulgaria's National Students Union was re-elected to be vice president of the International Students Union.

In his closing speech Mr Miroslav Stepan, the union's re-elected president, underlined the significance of the forum for increasing the student contribution to the struggle for peace, disarmament and against the nuclear threat in the context of the general anti-imperialist front. He stressed the necessity for activating the union's efforts for solidarity with the peoples and students of different countries and regions fighting for national independence and social progress. Mr Miroslav Stepan stressed also the necessity for the union to deepen its interrelations with the other progressive and democratic forces in the world.

The international organization's president stressed that its efforts should be aimed at reforming and democratizing the education and at defending the students' rights and interests.

Mr Miroslav Stepan said that the congress has turned into a large platform for consultations which contributed to the preparation of the 12th World Festival of the Youth and Students. "The International Students Union is one of the main factors for the preparation and the successful proceeding of the festival and we shall do our best to achieve this aim", he stressed.

BALEV ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL YOUTH SESSION

AU171831 Sofia BTA in English 1738 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Sofia, April 17 (BTA) -- Representatives of 146 national youth and students' organizations and of ten national preparatory committees of one hundred and two countries and of twenty-one regional and international organizations are taking part in the second session of the international preparatory committee for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow in 1985. The session opened here today under the motto of "for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship".

In his address to the participants in the session, the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Milko Balev, a member of the State Council of Bulgaria, expressed conviction that at the forthcoming 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow the multimillion-strong voice of the faith in the future and progress will be heard again.

OFFICIALS MARK BAY OF PIGS ANNIVERSARY

AU180813 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Captain First Rank Yani Poptomov's report: "In Honor of the Plaza Giron Victory"]

[Text] On 16 April at Varna's Club of the People's Navy a festive meeting devoted to the 23d anniversary of the Plaza Giron [Bay of Pigs] victory took place. The meeting, organized by the Bulgarian Navy, was attended by Genoveva Mikhova, secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee; Admiral Vasil Yanakiev, commander of the Navy; okrug and city leaders, and military personnel.

Dr Eustaquio Remedios de los Cuetos, Cuba's ambassador in Bulgaria; Colonel Enis Saname, Cuba's military attache; Abelardo Crespo Arias, Cuba's consul in Varna; and Vice Admiral Vitaliy Platonov, aide to the representative of the commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries in Bulgaria, also attended the meeting. Counter Admiral Vulcho Zhelev, chief of the Navy Political Department, opened the meeting with a short speech.

In his speech Col Enis Saname spoke about the heroic struggles of the Cuban people for liberation. He traced the development of the armed intervention and dwelt on the selflessness of the Cuban Army under the personal command of Fidel Castro in the struggle against the mercenaries of U.S. imperialism. The victory at Plaza Giron was a harsh warning to the United States and its leaders, who also now are performing the unenviable role of a policeman in Central and South America and everywhere else where they think that their interests are jeopardized. Dwelling on his country's socioeconomic successes during the years of socialist construction, Col Saname spoke about the readiness of the Cuban people to defend their freedom. Cuba cannot be threatened or defeated, he said in conclusion.

DZHUROV PRESENTS BANNER OF LABOR GLORY

AU131956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] A festive meeting was held at the Central Club of the People's Army in Sofia, at which Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, presented the collective headed by Engineer Daykov the Banner of Labor Glory, awarded to the collective by the Council of Ministers, the Trade Unions Central Council, the Fatherland Front National Council, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee military department; Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense; Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, head of the People's Army Main Political Administration; and Georgi Evgeniev, deputy chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council and chairman of the Committee on Labor and Social Affairs, as well as by chairmen of social and economic institutions, generals and officers of the People's Army.

DZHUROV PRAISES ETHIOPIAN ARMY DEVELOPMENT

AU131736 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 Apr 84 p 1, 4

[Interview given by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, to the Ethiopian Army daily TATEK entitled: "Socialist Ethiopia Always Can Rely on Bulgaria's Fraternal Shoulder" -- at Addis Ababa airport "before the delegation's departure" on 7 April; with introductory paragraph by NARODNA ARMIYA]

[Text] A Bulgarian military delegation led by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, paid a visit to Socialist Ethiopia at the invitation of Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Executive Committee, and minister of national defense of Ethiopia.

Before the departure of the military delegation from Addis Ababa airport, Army General Dobri Dzhurov answered questions put to him by the correspondent of the Ethiopian Army daily TATEK.

TATEK: I kindly ask you to trace the development of Bulgarian-Ethiopian cooperation in the military, political, and economic sphere.

Dzhurov: First of all, I would like to express warmest gratitude to the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense of Socialist Ethiopia and to Lt Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, personally, for the invitation to visit your country. As far as Bulgarian-Ethiopian cooperation is concerned, I must emphasize that it goes back to 1956. Its true development, however, dates from the victory of the 1974 Ethiopian revolution. From the very beginning the Bulgarian people and the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army backed the Ethiopian revolution and rendered moral, political, and economic assistance to the struggling Ethiopian people.

A further, higher stage of development in the cooperation between our two countries was recorded following the personal meetings and talks between our top party and state leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mengistu Haile Mariam. The foundations of our all-round cooperation were built on these meetings and talks. A friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries was signed in 1983, and it further expanded the basis of political, economic, and military cooperation between us. The present, first visit of a Bulgarian military delegation to Socialist Ethiopia will naturally contribute to the further development and strengthening of this cooperation.

TATEK: Can you, please, share your impressions of Socialist Ethiopia?

Dzhurov: From the very moment of our arrival in Ethiopia we felt the great cordiality and hospitality of the Ethiopian people as well as their determination to defend and develop the Ethiopian revolution, their high revolutionary vigilance, and their desire to further strengthen the fraternal friendship and cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian People's Army.

We were impressed with the great enthusiasm and diligence of the freedom loving Ethiopian people and soldiers in resolving to the bitter end the tasks connected with the foundation of a Marxist-Leninist party of the Ethiopian working people, and with the building up of a new revolutionary army and the planned economic development of Socialist Ethiopia.

Our meetings and talks with the Ethiopian leaders, primarily Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Lt Gen Kidan, minister of national defense, and his assistants, as well as with the Ethiopian soldiers and working people, have been marked by great cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

Our talks were held in the spirit of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, of our common friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Soviet Union and its valiant Armed Forces on the basis of our common struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and Zionism.

TATEK: What can our revolutionary Armed Forces learn from the Bulgarian Armed Forces?

Dzhurov: We all know V. I. Lenin's formulation to the effect that a revolution is only of value when it can successfully defend itself. This Leninist formulation was a guideline in the BCP's activity in building and developing the Bulgarian People's Army. The BCP is the creator and organizer of our Army. As it has been built up, our Army has always been guided by the decisions of the party congresses, the Central Committee plenums and by the personal instructions of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

In its entire 40-year history, our army has always sacredly fulfilled the legacies of Georgi Dimitrov, the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people, in which he said that our army should study day and night the rich and inexhaustible fount of experience of the great and invicible Soviet Army. Due to the guiding role of the party and to the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, the Bulgarian People's Army has become a modern socialist army and a worthy member of the Warsaw Pact. Our army, together with the rest of the fraternal armies, is capable of defending the socialist achievements of the people and fulfilling its national and international obligations. We are ready to share with you our modest experience in the building, development and all-round training of the Bulgarian People's Army.

TATEK: What is the position of the Ethiopian revolution in the long history of the struggle for socialism and democracy?

Dzhurov: The era in which we live is an era of transition from capitalism to socialism on a worldwide scale. The Ethiopian revolution is one of the major links in the revolutionary process. This revolution trampled underfoot feudalism, wiped out monarchism in Ethiopia, gave freedom to the people, and insured the necessary prerequisities for building a new society in Socialist Ethiopia. In resolving its historic tasks, Socialist Ethiopia can always rely on the fraternal shoulder of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

TATEK: What would you say about the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe that aim at violating the peaceful development of the democratic countries?

Dzhurov: As it is known, the deployment of the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe aims at violating the nuclear balance between the USSR and NATO. The deployment of these missiles, which has already begun, will undoubtedly increase the threat of a world thermonuclear war and create a real threat for the peaceful development of the democratic countries, including Socialist Ethiopia.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov has said many times, pursues a firm and consistent peaceful foreign policy. Bulgaria wholeheartedly and decisively backs all initiatives and actions of the Soviet Union and of the Warsaw Pact member countries that are aimed at safeguarding world peace.

At the Prague and Moscow conferences last June, the fraternal socialist countries unanimously declared that they would not allow any change in the military balance of power established between the two blocs.

BRIEFS

KARAMANEV AT CEMA SESSION IN GDR -- Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods, has returned from the GDR. He attended the 42d session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in Light Industry. This session discussed certain issues connected with the practical utilization of scientific-technical developments and, on this basis, with the organization of specialization and production sharing as well as of the economical and rational utilization of heat, power supply, and raw material resources. The improvement and development of the cooperation among the CEMA member-countries in the sphere of scientific information were also discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Apr 84 AU]

CHNOUPEK, U.S. ENVOY DISCUSS RELATIONS 17 APRIL

AU190806 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Apr 84 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] In the Cernin Palace in Prague yesterday, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received William Henry Luers, ambassador of the United States to the CSSR. They assessed the present state of relations between the CSSR and the United States and exchanged views on some current problems of the international situation.

ROHLICEK, PPR'S OBODOWSKI SIGN COOPERATION PLAN

LD190840 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, and Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, today in Prague -- at the close of the 21st session of the Czechoslovak - Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation -- signed a document summing up the session's results.

The document notes that mutual cooperation in the next period will be directed above all to developing specialisation and cooperation in engineering, metallurgy, the chemical industry and electroengineering. The two countries will more intensively develop cooperation in the sphere of science and technology, tourism, joint capital investment projects, and other fields. Cooperation in the processing industries will contribute to reducing production costs, achieving a higher economic effect, and improving the variety of goods.

The Polish delegation left Prague for Warsaw today.

PRC OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON PROMOTING TRADE

LD181113 Prague CTK in English 1034 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Prague, [no date as received] (CTK) -- In view of efforts to modernize its industry and agriculture, China is interested in importing Czechoslovak machinery and equipment, director of China's exposition at the 15th International Consumer Goods Fair in Brno Liu Jinghai has said.

In an interview carried by today's Czech daily LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE, Liu Jinghai appreciated the fact that the Chinese exposition was seen by high-ranking Czechoslovak representatives who said on this occasion that the exposition contained interesting goods that could suitably enrich Czechoslovakia's home market.

Liu Jinghai said inter alia that China's electronics industry seeks to produce products with top technical parameters, outstanding aesthetic properties and modern design, and expressed the conviction that considerable possibilities existed on both sides for promoting Czechoslovak-Chinese trade.

LABOR MINISTER DEFENDS WAGE SYSTEM REFORM

AU171330 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Miloslav Boda, CSSR minister of labor and social affairs: "On the Comprehensive Program of Raising the Economic Effectiveness of the Wage System, According to the Quantity and Quality of Work" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] A CONSISTENT ASSERTION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF REMUNERATION ACCORDING TO THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF WORK COMPLETED IS AN IMPORTANT PREREQUISITE FOR THE INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY. THE CURRENT SITUATION AND THE FUTURE NEEDS OF THE SOCIETY REQUIRE THAT THE WAGES OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL ARE DIRECTLY CONTINGENT ON THE RESULTS OF HIS WORK, THAT THEY EXPRESS THE PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY.

Together with the appreciation of the positive results that are being achieved by work collectives and individuals, the party, state, and trade union agencies have expressed a number of critical reservations pertaining to renumeration, particularly as regards the insufficient assertion of the system of meritoriousness and a more marked wage differentiation.

The federal premier, Comrade Lubomir Strougal, has pointed out the harmful effect of leveling in remuneration. According to him, everyone -- as a rule -- participates in the growth of wages and salaries, without the share of individuals in the results achieved being taken into consideration.

At many work sites the social approach to wages has not been eliminated yet, the achieved level of wages is often regarded as stable even if a person or an organization has not been fulfilling its tasks. A part of the ranking personnel do not respect the principle ACCORDING TO WHICH ONE CAN RAISE WAGES AND SALARIES ONLY FOR EMPLOYEES WITH A HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PERFORMANCE, ON WHICH THE OVERALL GROWTH OF QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS ARE CONTINGENT. An insufficient wage differentiation weakens the interest of individuals and collectives in better results.

A more profound analysis shows that the causes of the insufficient differentiation lie, above all, within the organizations themselves. The majority of workers are classified in only four out of the nine rate scales, and therefore their earnings do not differ much. The same also fully applies to the wage leveling of technical-economical personnel, including foremen.

The wage resources must be utilized more efficiently, especially in such a way as to more markedly stimulate the interest of individuals and work collectives in quality work, to lead to higher performance, and to the growth of social productivity of labor. One demands and expects more from the ranking personnel in this sphere, many of them do not consistently fulfill their functions as regards systematic application of material and moral incentives for good work, but also as regards sanctions for inefficient and poor work. Our society has vested a great trust in them and provided them with the necessary authority. It has given them the necessary instruments and rightly demands of them WITH FULL SUPPORT OF THE PARTY AND TRADE UNION AGENCIES TO CONSISTENTLY ASSERT THE WAGE DIFFERENTIATION ACCORDING TO THE REAL RESULTS OF WORK.

Society expects for them to oppose with an even greater endeavor the surviving egalitarianism and false solidarity, and with qualified decisions to educate people in good work and discipline.

The comprehensive program of raising the economic effectiveness of the wage system is an inseparable part of the Set of Measures for Improving the System of Planned Management. It is being gradually realized in two stages.

IN THE FIRST STAGE, THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS HAD IN THE FIRST PLACE CONCENTRATED ON PERFECTING AND BROADENING THE BASE OF NORMS AND ON RAISING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INCENTIVE WAGES, THAT IS, OF BONUSES AND REWARDS OF ALL KINDS. However, the results achieved to date considerably vary and do not always correspond to the potential of the intensive development of the economic production units or the needs of the economy as a whole.

We see the main shortcomings in that the basis of norms is still not an efficient instrument for the growth of the performance and effectiveness of management. Moreover, it is not a reliable yardstick with which to measure the results of the work of individuals and work collectives. One cannot disguise that even the objective norms do not always have the necessary quality. Many of them have not been determined by reliable analytical methods.

Despite the partial improvement, we also cannot be satisfied with the effectiveness of the forms of wages.

Many economic personnel often lack the courage to push through new, more effective wage programs. The material incentives in some economic organizations are weakened by a speculative breakdown of plans and their groundless modifications. Many organizations are still making insufficient use of material incentives to reduce the number of employees. Shortcomings in remuneration are being only slowly eliminated because of the low effectiveness of control.

As of 1982, we are verifying our conditions and gradually expanding the brigade forms of the organization of work and remuneration. It shows that THE BRIGADE KHOZRASCHET [economic accountability] IS A PROMISING WAY TO MAKE INDIVIDUALS AS WELL AS WORK COLLECTIVES TAKE INTEREST IN THE FINAL RESULTS OF WORK.

However, the brigade form of the organization of work and remuneration requires creating the necessary technical-organizational production and economic conditions.

The introduction of this new form of the organization of work and remuneration still meets with difficulties, and in some places even with formalism and simplification.

The demandingness of the external and internal conditions under which we are realizing our development plans requires of us to further perfect the wage system and deepen its motivation influence on work performance. AN IMPORTANT IMPETUS FOR THIS IS A GRADUAL REALIZATION OF THE SECOND STAGE OF THE PROGRAM OF RAISING THE ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WAGE SYSTEM.

After a thorough and all-round preparation, and after having fulfilled the set conditions, production organizations may begin to realize the second stage AS OF 1 JANUARY 1985 AT THE EARLIEST. We assume that it will be realized in the main sectors of the national economy in the course of 2-3 years. Here -- for all economic production units and enterprises -- the principle that every organization must fulfill the following prerequisites for the application of the new wage conditions is valid:

-- EXPAND, IMPROVE, AND ASSERT THE NORMS FOR THE CONSUMPTION [as published] OF WORK, AS WELL AS THE OTHER TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC NORMS, AND ORIENT INCENTIVE WAGE FORMS, ABOVE ALL, TOWARD QUALITATIVE TASKS;

-- CONSISTENTLY ENSURE THE ECONOMIC TASKS OF THE PRECEDING YEAR, OBSERVE THE MANDATORY LIMITS OF WAGE RESOURCES, AND CREATE REALISTIC PREREQUISITES FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE CURRENT YEAR'S PLAN;

-- PERFECT THE INTRAENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT AND KHOZRASCHET;

-- THROUGH A COUNTERPLAN, ESPECIALLY THROUGH INCREASED LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, CREATE PREREQUISITES FOR THE GROWTH OF AVERAGE WAGES AND THUS ENSURE THAT THE WAGE COSTS PER UNIT OF PRODUCTION WILL NOT INCREASE;

-- ENSURE A THOROUGH WAGE-TECHNICAL PREPARATION, AND IN PARTICULAR NOT WEAKEN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INCENTIVE COMPONENTS OF WAGES, AND ENSURE THAT THEY CONTITUTE AT LEAST 25 PERCENT OF WAGE RATES;

-- APPLY NEW WAGE RATES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE MANDATORY WAGE RESOURCES WITHOUT SUBSIDIES FROM THE CENTRAL SOURCES AND WITHOUT OTHER FINANCIAL FORMS OF RELIEF.

More far-reaching changes are envisaged with the qualified catalogues [kvalifikovane katalogy] of the technical-economic personnel. For quite some time now, namely the wage practices have been deviating from the valid regulations. Work is often senselessly accumulating in an enterprise, or personnel is being classified in functions different from those that are actually being carried out. One benevolently proceeds in permitting exceptions from qualifications, and that also with young personnel. THE NEW CATALOGUES WILL DEFINE THE DIFFERENTIATION ABILITY WHEN ASSESSING AND RATING FUNCTIONS INTO RATE CLASSES [as published]. The working characteristics will determine the gradation of demandingness, complexity, and responsibility of work. The work of creative technical personnel, foremen, and specialists with excellent work results will be better rated. TWO RATE CLASSES WILL BE ESTABLISHED FOR EACH FUNCTION. The enterprise will be authorized to designate the higher class. A substantial change concerns the wage scale rating of ranking economic personnel. Their classification will be strongly affected by the technical and technological demandingness of production, by the extent of long term assets, by the extent of exports, by the number of shifts worked, by territorial diversity, and so forth.

The adjustment of wage rates of workers and technical-economic personnel is a principled measure. The previous rates were set about 10 years ago. Since then they have not changed much, although earnings in that period have increased by 25 percent. As a result, the share of the rates in the overall wages has declined and insufficiently fulfills its stimulative function. Therefore, the wage rates of workers and technical-economic personnel will increase 15-18 percent on the average.

In principle, a UNIFORM SCALE OF WAGE RATES applies to the technical-economic personnel in the sector of material production. For the technical-economic personnel there will be valid, FIRM WAGE RATES, and not the previous ones, which had some leeway.

THE MEASURES AIMED AT SUPPORTING THE REALIZATION OF THE PROGRAM OF RAISING THE ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WAGE SYSTEM MUST NOT EVOKE MISTAKEN NOTIONS ABOUT THE GROWTH OF WAGES NOT RESULTING FROM RESULTS OF WORK AND MANAGEMENT; ON THE CONTRARY, EVERY WAGE INCREASE MUST BE BASED ON THE GROWTH OF PERFORMANCE, QUALITY, AND EFFECTIVENESS.

We are convinced that the comprehensive program of better economic effectiveness of the wage system meets with the full understanding of all who work honestly and conscientiously, who fully identify themselves with the policy of our party, which strives to eliminate all obstacles preventing everyone from getting for his work as much as he deserves. BY IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAM AT ALL WORK SITES WE MUST CLOSE THE "BACK DOORS" WHICH MAKE POSSIBLE PAYING OUT WAGES AND BONUSES THAT DO NOT REST ON HONORABLE AND HONEST WORK.

PLANNED CHANGES IN WAGE SYSTEM OUTLINED

AU171227 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by Frantisek Zdobina: "Raising the Economic Effectiveness of Wages"]

[Excerpts] The comprehensive program of raising the economic effectiveness of the system of wages is an inseparable part of the Set of Measures for Improving the

Planned Management System of the National Economy. The objective of this program is to enhance and reinforce the role of wages for the benefit of implementing the decisive tasks of economic and social development and to achieve exact harmony between the volume of wages paid out on the one hand and work results and economic performance on the other.

The first stage of this program, implemented from 1981-83 predominantly concentrated on improving the quality and expanding the number of norms of all kinds as well as on emphasizing the role of premiums and bonuses.

The work on concluding the first stage of the program is now overlapped by preparations for the second stage, which will start on 1 October this year. Again, it will first be implemented in selected organizations. In this and subsequent periods, the system of wages will be improved and adjusted to the conditions of the economy's intensive development and will work in favor of these conditions.

In the remaining years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the basis of norms governing the consumption of labor will continue to be improved and expanded. The number of employees whose work is not subjected to norms will be reduced by at least 10 percent a year and 20 percent of the norms currently in use will be reexamined. The basis of other technical-economic norms will also be expanded and improved.

The incentive segments of wages will primarily encourage the fulfillment of tasks in scientific-technological development, exports, and rationalization. The qualification catalogue of workers' professions will be updated so that it corresponds to the present standard of technology and organization of labor. The qualification catalogue of technical-economic professions will be made simpler. However, the application of the simplified catalogue presupposes more efficient organizational structures. Some workers will be reassigned to higher wage rates, others to lower wage rates. The departments of development, design, and technology, in particular, will benefit from this reclassification.

Higher Rates

It is apparent even now that the wage rates of workers and technical-economic employees will be raised by an average of 15-18 percent. This requires an explanation. According to the new concept, the creation of wage rates for workers will be primarily determined by the overall social conditions of work; that is, there will be special wage rates for sectors equipped with the latest technology, workshops operating round the clock, departments with extraordinarily difficult work conditions, and so forth. For technicians working in the preproduction stages, technicians in operational facilities, and those working in deep mines, the rates will be raised by an average of 10 percent. For foremen working in technologically demanding production sectors and under extraordinarily difficult conditions, the rates will be raised by 10-30 percent. Technical-economic employees will have fixed wage rates, and in addition, they will be granted bonuses based on personal assessment. Preferential wages for employees in border areas and in places with impaired living conditions will be limited to localities in which there exist important reasons for this preferential treatment.

The second stage of the program of raising the economic effectiveness of wages will be in full swing by 1985 and should last 2-3 years. The principle is permanently valid that the economic production units and enterprises must first create conditions for better economic results and only then take steps toward introducing the new wage rates. Speculations involving unjustified wage increases will be energetically subdued.

PROBLEMS WITH BRIGADE FORM OF WORK SURVEYED

AU171126 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 13 April on page 3 carries under the title "Utilizing the Management Abilities of Workers" an approximately 6,000-word "concluding discussion" of a PRAVDA-sponsored survey investigating "the problems pertaining to the implementation of the brigade form of the organization of work and remuneration in pilot plants and enterprises."

The participants are Milan Kuco on behalf of the Economic Department of the CPSL Central Committee; Ladislav Jasik, lecturer of the Central Trade Union Council; Michal Hirjak and Ondrej Mlynar, directors of departments of the Slovak Planning Commission; "expert adviser" Stefan Krutka, candidate of sciences; Jan Dubis, director of a department of the Slovak Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs; Miroslav Michalka, director of a department of the Slovak Ministry of Industry; and Zoltan Fusko, deputy director of the Research Institute of Social Development and Labor in Bratislava. PRAVDA is represented by Deputy Chief Editor Arnost Bak; Peter Sitanyi, chief of the department of economic policy; and Jozef Krsko, editor of the department of economic policy.

On the subject of the survey having disclosed -- next to "unequivocal contributions" -- also "several problems" regarding the implementation of the brigade form of the organization of work and remuneration, Fusko says in part that "at first glance it might seem" that the program is "being fulfilled better than well." At present it is being implemented in about 400 organizations, he says, but "not all brigades are of the desired standard. According to our analyses, only 15-20 percent of the brigades fully correspond to the ideas on the brigade form of the organization of work and remuneration." Dubis mentions that in some enterprises work productivity does not reach even 60 percent of the work productivity in similar enterprises in advanced industrial countries. This is often caused by insufficiently forcing scientific-technological development, he continues, but also to a great extent by poor organization of work.

Another finding of the survey is that the "management sphere somehow does not want to adapt itself, does not want to share powers with workers..."

On this subject, Jasik says that "many managers have not mastered the problem of the brigade form in depth. Therefore, they are not able to explain even its basic principles. In more than one enterprise they have limited themselves to an aktiv or to a report at a meeting, to an article in the enterprise magazine or a chat on the enterprise radio. When even managers regard the brigade form to be only some sort of campaign or quirk of fashion, then this is also reflected in the attitudes of other employees. Some workers have disagreed with the brigade form out of ignorance, but once its essence and objectives had been explained to them, they immediately changed their views. The opposition of some good workers had its roots in the concern that they would have to work for their slovenly fellow employees, and that they would earn less. The negative or hesitant attitude of some economic personnel arises from fear of increased pressure from the workers for a substantial improvement in their managerial work, from their reluctance to abandon their old, stereotype, routine intraenterprise management, from fear of innovation. Let us not be idealists in believing that all managers and functionaries had at least read what was written about the brigade form in PRAVDA."

Michalka notes that in enterprises subordinated to the Slovak Ministry of Industry the brigade form is being implemented in 37 enterprises by 90 brigades totaling 4,900 employees, which is approximately 2 percent of the sector's personnel.

In another part of the discussion, Jasik criticizes the fact that the "higher economic agencies do not help create prerequisites for the brigade form of the organization of work and remuneration, which would depend on the final results of a collective's work," and "they do not enable the principle of merit of participation by the working people in wage policy to be preserved."

Mlynar, speaking about remuneration, says that more had been paid out in wages than the plan envisaged, and "it cannot be unequivocally said that the value of production has grown proportionally with the wages paid out."

Another problem the survey is said to have revealed is that of managers hinting that, with the introduction of the brigade form, the volume of administrative work has increased, for which they are short of manpower. Kuco says of this: "What is involved here is the lamentable problem of bureaucracy -- some people want to have everything on paper. However, the logic of the switch to the brigade form of the organization of work and remuneration says that administrative work should be reduced, since up to now we have assessed every person individually, and also the plan and similar matters have been based on an individual person, and now all this is gone. The organization assesses only the whole collective, the whole brigade, which is also an independent planning unit. Certainly we could also speak about other problems. However, the common denominator of many of them is the lack of political approach by some ranking personnel when resolving this demanding task, as well as the reluctance to solve problems."

Closing the item, PRAVDA says the "discussion as well as the survey have confirmed that the introduction and the application of the brigade form of the organization of work and remuneration is not a simple and trouble-free matter, but in this case, as well, the decisive thing is the willingness to resolve problems. In this case, too, the principle fully applies: He who does not want -- searches for reasons, he who wants -- searches for ways and means. At the same time, there are substantially more problems than we have been able to record in the course of a single discussion."

INTERIOR MINISTER ON GENERAL, ECONOMIC CRIME

AU171405 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by Stefan Lazar, minister of the interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic: "To Jointly Create and Protect"]

[Excerpts] Proceeding from the tasks of the party's and the socialist state's security policy after the 16th CPCZ Congress, the security apparatus is concentrating its powers and potentials on protecting within the framework of laws the rights of citizens the needs of the socialist society and its international interests. The purpose of its work is to subdue crime by means of preventive and repressive methods, to expose it causes, and to explore the conditions under which it is committed. There is no need to emphasize that criminal activity is a grave negative phenomenon causing formidable economic, social, and moral damage. It suffices to note that economic crime alone improverished the economy of the Slovak Socialist Republic by kcs139 million last year. Other types of antisocial conduct, such as recidivism, alcholism, indecent assaults, and property-related offenses, also seriously hamper social progress.

The endeavor of our society to reinforce legality, discipline, and order is yielding fruit in that the development of the crime rate in the Slovak Socialist Republic has been stabilized in the last few years. In several types of criminal activity, we have even registered a drop in the number of punishable acts and offenses. However, we must frankly admit that this decline has not been continuous, free from sways and temporary increases. In 1983, for example, the number of punishable acts increased by 2.9 percent.

Nevertheless, positive tendencies in the development of criminality prevail. This is borne out, for example, by the declining number of sexual offenses involving the use of brute force or by the absence of instances of grave disturbance of public order. By introducing some new methods into the work of the security service, we have forestalled hijackings of planes, and neither terrorism nor classical drug addiction have found a fertile soil in our country. It is precisely these forms of crime which, together with banditry, have literally flooded the Western countries in the last few years. Due to the implementation of the Set of Measures for Protecting the Youth Against Negative Phenomena, which was approved by Resolution No 111 of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic on 30 March 1983, we have noted some positive changes in youth delinquency. Young people account for roughly 15 percent of all crime, which is substantially less than at the beginning of the seventies.

Thus far we have not been successful in limiting to the desirable extent offenses that we place under the category of economic crime. Perpetrators of punishable acts against the socialist economy and against property in the private ownership of citizens account for almost 50 percent of all prosecuted persons in the Slovak Socialist Repubic. Whereas in the majority of punishable acts the number of their perpetrators remains at roughly the same level, or is slightly declining, offenders whose breach of law is motivated by greed, by an attempt at illicit enrichment, are having a growing impact on the extent of criminality. The most frequent form of damaging the socialist economy is theft. It does not only take the simple form of misappropriation; it also takes the form of various machinations involving recordkeeping, accounting, and invoicing. Considerable damage, damage that is not only material, is also caused by violations of work discipline and the nonutilization of working hours.

Analyses of economic crime clearly show that one of the factors enabling its persisting existence is the failure of ranking employees to discharge their managerial duties. They do not feel responsible for the protection of property that was entrusted to their personal care, do not supervise work, and are not demanding on themselves and their subordinates. Members of Public Security Corps also have to deal with cases of ranking employees misusing their position for gaining illicit advantages or for enriching themselves in an unlawful manner.

Also, the work results of those economic and control bodies, the mission of which is to see to the observance of legal norms, order, and discipline, are not satisfactory. This is testified to by the fact that, on an annual average, only about 9 percent of all cases of criminal activity are exposed on the basis of their reports to the law-enforcing bodies of the state. They do not realize that by giving preference to local interests and attempting to "resolve" disorder without the interference of the respective state bodies, they only cause additional damage. This is also the main reason that the burden of exposing offenses against the socialist economy is still shouldered by members of the Public Security Corps. This is not correct, as lack of concern for public affairs enables the persistence of parasitic tendencies of all kinds.

Our socialist laws apply to everyone without exception. This is also the principle from which proceed the wide-ranging tasks of the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium [addressed last year to party bodies and organizations, urging more effective struggle against violations of the principles of socialist legality, ethics, and discipline]. By consistently fulfilling these tasks, we will erect an effective barrier against all antisocial phenomena.

STOPH HOLDS TALKS WITH DANISH HOUSING MINISTER

LD181855 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Today Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph received Danish Housing Minister Niels Bollman. During the talk, Willi Stoph acquainted his guest with the GDR policies for the protection of peace and the benefit of the people. He said that the Republic, contrary to the imperialist policy of confrontation and armament, continued to direct its efforts toward constructing its relations with states with differing social orders on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

In view of escalating tension in the world, special weight is given to advancing detente through constructive political dialogue. The host also praised the good, steadily developing relations between the GDR and Denmark. They could, however, still be expended in several areas for mutual benefit. Niels Bollman said that he was particularly impressed by the housing construction program in the GDR.

HONECKER GREETS SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD

AU180942 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Syrian Arab Republic I want to convey to you, dear Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, the leadership and members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party as well as the friendly Syrian people the most cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

The GDR highly appreciates the active policy of the Syrian Arab Republic to check the imperialist and reactionary domination plans in the Middle East and praises this policy as an important contribution to the worldwide struggle for preserving peace.

Be assured that the people of the GDR are in solidarity at the side of the friendly Syrian people. I want to express the certainty that the relations of the close friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples will further deepen and improve to the mutual advantage.

Dear Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, accept my best wishes for your personal well-being as well as for creative vigor in your responsible work to the benefit of the Syrian people.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has sent a congratulation telegram to the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic, 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

KOENING REAFFIRMS COOPERATION WITH MOZAMBIQUE

LD190649 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Maputo, 18 Apr (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig and Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano noted full agreement on questions of safeguarding peace, disarmament, and the elimination of centers of tension in the world during a talk in Maputo today.

They had a comprehensive exchange of views on the situation in southern Africa. They reaffirmed their states' desire to further deepen bilateral relations on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in February 1979.

During a meeting in Maputo with members of the national executive committee of the ANC [African National Congress] of South Africa, Gerd Koenig reaffirmed the GDR's unflagging solidarity with the ANC.

Gerd Koening ended his 3 days of political consultations in Mozambique today.

FISCHER, SCHUERER MEET PRC TRADE DELEGATION

LD181152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1026 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- For a detailed exchange of views on the further development of relations between both states, especially in the economic and scientific fields, the candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, received on Wednesday the head of the trade delegation from the People's Republic of China, which is currently visiting the GDR, Professor Chief Engineer Zhu Rongji, deputy chairman of the State Economic Commission.

Joint interest was stated in expanding purposefully cooperation in science, economy, and technology by the combination of traditional and new forms of economic cooperation for mutual benefit. Bases for the deepening of cooperation were the principles of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, and equal rights for the benefit of both states and nations.

Earlier, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had an exchange of views with the guest on the further expansion of relations between both countries as well as on international questions.

At the end of the visit by the Chinese economic delegation, the deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, Dr Dieter Albrecht, and Prof Chief Engineer Zhu Rongji signed a protocol on the results of the visit.

It plans intensification of economic and technological cooperation in the modernization of Chinese industrial enterprises for processing machinery construction, agricultural, and vehicle construction, the electrical industry, equipment for the food industry, and other fields.

The delegation from the People's Republic of China ended its 1 week visit to the GDR Wednesday afternoon.

FURTHER DISMANTLING OF AUTOMATIC BORDER WEAPONS

NC181950 Paris AFP in English 1933 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Hannover, West Germany, April 18 (AFP) -- East German border guards were today continuing to dismantle automatic firing mechanisms on the inter-German border across from the states of Lower Saxony, northern West Germany, West Germany border police said here.

East German leader Erich Honecker promised last October to withdraw the SM-70 firing systems installed on the border to stop illegal crossings.

West German border police have since reported that East German soldiers were dismantling installations at six points on a 23-kms (13-mile) stretch across from Lower Saxony, expecially near the towns of Goettingen and Wolfsburg. The inter-German border is about 1,300 kms (800 miles) long.

PEACE DEMONSTRATORS SENTENCED FOR 'HOOLIGANISM'

LD180346 Hamburg DPA in German 1852 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 17 Apr (DPA) -- Three members of the independent peace movement in the GDR have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 8 months to 2 years. Friends in West Berlin said this evening that 20-year-old Sven Thomas Betzig had been sentenced to 2 years and 21-year-old Patrice Castillo to 18 months' imprisonment. Castillo's wife Anke was given an 8 months' sentence, suspended for 18 months.

The accused, who were sentenced for "hooliganism" and "threatening public order," together with 50 others, had held a candle vigil on 18 November outside a Leipzig cinema during the opening of the international festival of documentary and short films.

Others who had demonstrated with them -- 22 year-old Olaf Schubert and 20-year-old Bettina Muenzenberg -- were sentenced in March to 1 year and 10 months' imprisonment respectively.

COURT SENTENCES, IMPRISONS PEACE ACTIVIST GOETHE

LD181621 Hamburg DPA in German 1405 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 18 Apr (DPA) -- Sylvia Goethe, 29 years old, who is involved in the independent peace movement in the GDR, has, according to her friends in West Berlin, been sentenced to 20 months' imprisonment. The sentence from the Erfurt Bezirk court was passed on Tuesday under paragraph 219 of the GDR Criminal Code, which prescribes punishment for "illegal contacts" or spreading of information abroad to the detriment of the GDR. As was learned on Wednesday from her friends in West Berlin, Mrs Goethe is in a very poor mental and physical condition. She only weighed 35 kilos, they said, and was thus not liable for imprisonment under GDR regulations, and has since her detention at the end of January made several attempts at suicide.

A week ago the Berlin Alternative List (AL) called upon the GDR authorities to release Sylvia Goethe. According to the AL, she had taken part in actions by peace groups in a commemoration of the "Crystal Night" [night of destruction of Jews' property in Nazi Germany, 1938] in Apolda and Jena. She had done nothing but speak in favor of peace and express her views.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH EGYPT -- The GDR will further deepen its cooperation with Egypt in agriculture and food production and related sciences. An agreement to this effect was signed in Cairo during the meeting of the agriculture subcommittee of the joint commission for economic cooperation between the two countries. The delegation headed by GDR Deputy Minister of Agriculture Erwin Neu had talks with the minister of state for agriculture and food security, Dr Yusuf Amin Wali, and other leading government figures. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 17 Apr 84 LD]

SARLOS MEETS INDIAN PRESIDENT IN NEW DELHI

LD171129 Budapest MTI in English 1054 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] New Delhi, April 17 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Zail Singh, president of the Union of India, met Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and head of a Hungarian delegation attending ceremonies held in India on the birth bicentenary of Sandor Csoma Koros. Dr Ferenc Turi, Hungarian ambassador to India, was present at the cordial meeting.

BANKER EXPLAINS FOREIGN CURRENCY ACCOUNTS

AU131441 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Apr 84 p 7

[Interview given by Antal Beszedes, head of the foreign currency department of the National Savings Bank, to Maria Lakatos -- date and place not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] It is almost a year since we dealt in these columns with the foreign currency branch of the National Savings Bank. At that time, there were immense lines at the cash desks of the three branches serving the population's accounts, and more often than not one had to pull strings to obtain fast service. Aware of the impossible situation, the National Savings Bank decided on modifications, and ever since then the foreign currency accounts have been operated by the district branches according to place of residence, but foreign currency can be paid out at any National Savings Bank branch dealing with foreign currency. The lines have stopped, too, and the almost 77,000 accounts -- about 10 percent more than last year -- are being handled smoothly. The interest paid for foreign currency incomes changes often, monthly, and the National Savings Bank offers different conditions according to the movements of the foreign money markets.

The Swiss Franc Is an Exception

"For accounts payable on demand," explains Antal Beszedes, head of the foreign currency main department, "we pay 2 percent interest. In the case of funds bound for a year, the interest is 5 percent, except for the Swiss Franc; interest on Swiss Franc accounts does not reach 5 percent per annum on the world market; therefore, funds in this currency cannot be tied up for a year. Foreign currency accounts exceeding the limit of 20,000 forints are paid the interest that is common on the world market if they are bound for over a year."

Lakatos: There is talk nowadays that the National Savings Bank pays more interest for certain currencies and less for others. Is it indeed the case that certain currencies are more valuable?

Beszedes: It is difficult to give a simple answer to this question because it is true that the interest paid on currencies differs. For instance, we pay 6 percent per annum for the FRG mark, 15.75 percent for the French franc, and 18 percent for the Italian lira, but that does not mean that we pay more for the lira or the franc. The interest due to a certain currency is influenced by many factors, like inflation, the country's fiscal policy and the value judgment of the money market. The National Savings Bank essentially pays as much as the money market pays for a given currency.

Lakatos: Already last year there were complaints as to why only the relatively large accounts can be tied up for fixed periods. Most people do not have currency exceeding $500.

Foreign Capital

Beszedes: Foreign currency accounts are business for us, and handling the accounts involves considerable expenses. Below a certain value, it is not worth dealing with them separately, that is, differentiating between them according to the time they are bound. Each bank decides on the lowest limit for binding and ours, I think, is quite low compared to the several thousands or tens of thousands of dollars elsewhere."

Lakatos: The great appeal of National Savings Bank accounts for foreign citizens is their secrecy and exemption from taxes. How much has the number of foreign investors increased since last year?

Beszedes: Foreign citizens' accounts played a big role in the increase of almost 10 percent. Whereas earlier it was mainly foreign businessmen working in Hungary for shorter or longer periods who deposited their money with us, now the National Savings Bank accounts are regarded more as business investments. In the case of a larger sum or tying it up for a longer period than usual, we come to a separate agreement about the interest. Many people have asked us lately to invest their money in some sort of enterprise. Though the National Savings Bank is first of all a public bank, we try to help in this: We explore the local possibilities, and find the proper Hungarian institution, since it is in all our interest that the money or active capital comes to use. Maybe that is why more and more people are depositing their money in Hungary.

Lakatos: Can both the domestic and foreign account-holders make use of such business opportunities?

Beszedes: After tying up the funds in the account -- according to the above-mentioned conditions -- they receive equal interest, and we can offer both our domestic and foreign partners different investment opportunities.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES MAY DAY SLOGANS

AU161130 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Apr 84 p 1

["MSZMP Central Committee Slogans for 1 May 1984"]

[Text] 1. Proletarians of the world, unite!

2. Long live 1 May!

3. Long Live Marxism-Leninism!

4. Long live the Soviet Union, the firm buttress of peace and progress!

5. Long live the indissoluble friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet people!

6. May unity among the peoples building socialism strengthen!

7. Peace, security to the world!

8. Long live socialism and peace!

9. Let there be a Europe free of nuclear arms! Let there be a nuclear arms free world.

10. Long live internationalist solidarity among the Communist and Workers Parties!

11. We support the just struggle of the peoples struggling for their liberty and independence!

12. Forward, for implementing the resolutions of the 12th congress!

13. Long live the indissoluble unity between our party and people!

14. In national unity, for our socialist goals!

15. Forward, for successfully fulfilling the 1984 plan of the people's economy!

16. Let us defend our achievements with better work and more efficient management!

17. We salute those in the vanguard of work, the participants in the liberation work competition!

18. Young people! Use your best ability to enrich our socialist fatherland!

19. Long live the MSZMP!

20. Long live our beloved fatherland, the Hungarian People's Republic, and may it strengthen!

LOSONCZI VISITS GYOR-SOPRON, MEETS OFFICIALS

LD161809 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Pal Losonczi has visited Gyor-Sopron county. The president of the Presidential Council was received at the border of the county by Bela Hary, first secretary of the MSZMP committee of the county; and Ferenc Lombos, chairman of the county council. Afterward they traveled to Sopron together, where the first secretary of the party committee of the town and leaders of the town council gave a report. Pal Losonczi is now inspecting the Sopron carpet factory and the newly renovated Loever Hotel.

NEW FINE ARTS MUSEUM DIRECTORS APPOINTED

LD101038 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 9 (MTI) -- The minister of culture appointed Professor Ferenc Merenyi director general of the Budapest Museum of Fine Arts and promoted the scientific secretary of the museum, Miklos Szabo, to the post of deputy director general, with effect from April 1, 1984. The former general director of the museum, Dr Klara Garas, has resigned and gone into retirement upon her own request. Former deputy director general, Dr Tihamer Szentleleky's resignation and retirement has also been accepted. Personnel changes have been made in the museum's economic leadership as well.

BRIEFS

YAR ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Brother 'Abd al-'Uthman, YAR ambassador to Moscow, met with the Hungarian foreign minister in Budapest the day before yesterday and presented his credentials as YAR nonresident ambassador to Hungary. [Summary] [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Apr 84 GF]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SENEGAL -- Dakar, April 18 (MTI) -- Raymond Toth, Hungary's ambassador accredited to the Republic of Senegal, Wednesday presented his credentials to President Abdou Diouf. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 18 Apr 84 LD]

ROMANIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS -- Budapest, April 12 (MTI) -- A Romanian party delegation visited Hungary, April 9-12, headed by Nicolae Mihai, deputy department head of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and inivted by the HSWP Central Committee. Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, and Gyula Horn, department head of the Central Committee, met the delegation, and Nicolae Mihai and Geza Kotai, deputy department head of the CC, Coordinated the two parties' cooperation plan for 1984-85. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1808 GMT 12 Apr 84 LD]

PALESTINIAN COMMUNIST VISITS -- Budapest, April 12 (MTI) -- Na'im al-Ashhab, member of the political Committee of the Palestinian Communist Party, visited Hungary on April 10-12 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee, and held talks at the HSWP CC'S Foreign Affairs Department. In the course of the cordial, comradely meeting, the parties discussed the situation in the Middle East, inter-party issues and those relating to the Palestinian question. The representatives of the HSWP expressed the solidarity of Hungarian communists with the sacrificing struggle of the Palestinian Communists. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1812 GMT 12 Apr 84 LD]

COOPERATION PLAN WITH VIETNAM SIGNED -- Budapest, April 14 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Vietnamese Sub-committee on Technical-Scientific Cooperation held its sixth session in Budapest. The co-chairman of the sub-committee, Imre Szekacs, general manager of TESCO, and Doan Phuong, deputy chairman of the state technical and scientific committee of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Friday signed the 1984 work programme of the two countries' technical and scientific cooperation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0626 GMT 14 Apr 84 LD]

AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIAN RADIO-TV -- A cooperation agreement was signed this morning at the radio broadcasting house. Dr Kalman Kiss, vice president of Hungarian radio, and Kasimir Drumev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Television and Radio Committee, signed an agreement for 1984-1985 for the expansion and intensification of bilateral cooperation. The two agencies will hold exhibits on economic and political events, and commemorate cultural anniversaries and national festivals. They will also deal with each country's economic trend and the life of their young people. The cooperation agreement also provides for the exchange of programs. [Text] [Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Apr 84 LD]

TALKS WITH SLOVAK CONSTRUCTION MINISTER -- Dusan Miklanek, Slovak minister of construction, and Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development, held talks in Budapest on 11 April. They reviewed the current tasks of bilateral construction cooperation, the mutual transport of goods, especially the state of the supply of Chechoslovak masonry and roofing materials to Hungary. They determined the main tasks of bilateral construction cooperation for the coming period. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Apr 84 p 8 AU]

SZUROS VISITS TOLNA -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the party's Central Committee, has visited County Tolna. In Szekszard he was informed about the country's political, economic, and cultural situation. Then he called on the Mihaly Babits Memorial House and later the folk house in Sioagard. In the afternoon he visited the Bataszek Ear of Wheat agricultural cooperative. Finally Matyas Szuros held a briefing on international issues at the headquarters of the country party committee in Szekszard. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 11 Apr LD]

BOOK ATTEMPTS TO DOCUMENT HOSTILE U.S. POLICY

AU171022 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Apr 84 p 6

[Wlodzimierz Zralek commentary: "A Register of Anti-Polish Activities"]

[Excerpts] "...This is a period which has and will have a basic significance for the future of these relations...."

This is how the book entitled "U.S. Policy on Poland in the Light of Facts and Documents (1980-83)" defines relations between Poland and the United States in recent years. The book was prepared by the Polish Institute for International Affairs and the Institute for the Research of Current Problems Facing Capitalism in cooperation with many scientific institutes on the basis of documents that have either been published or, as the case may be, have not. It also includes an exchange of letters between President Ronald Reagan and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The first remark that came to me while I was reading this book was connected with the fact that in its introduction, this documentary work refers to the reports of a PZPR Central Committee commission that was appointed by the Ninth PZPR Congress to explain the reasons behind the social conflicts that took place in the history of the PPR. As we all know, this report does not treat the interference that came from abroad as the main reason for the criticial phenomena of 1980, but it sees this interference as an attempt to take uncompromising and maximal advantage of our internal difficulties.

I have chosen two quotations from the extensive documentation of the uncompromising and cynical way in which the real goals of U.S. policy are presented in the United States. The first comes from the year 1980, when Poland was entering the anarchic period which brought with it a deadly threat to our national existence. The report that was then prepared by the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee proves that the fate of Poland was the least important fact to be reckoned with in U.S. policy. Here is an unequivocal statement made by the report: "Unrest, instability, and tension in Eastern Europe serve the interests of the security of the United States."

The second document was made in November 1983. It overtly indicates that the aim of U.S. policy, and primarily of the economic restrictions on Poland, is to bring upon Poland once again a period of deadly threat. Richard Burt, the assistant secretary of state for European affairs, put it like this: "Our basic aim is to cause a return to the situation that existed before the imposition of martial law."

In these documents, the reader will find a full register of the mechanisms that the U.S. Government put into motion in order to achieve this unrealistic aim, both by setting up a joint Western front against Poland, as well as by acting in the forum of international organizations and conferences. Here, it is only worth drawing attention to the striking tone of disappointment that appears in almost all U.S. speeches -- disappointment that Poland has found its own national solution to its internal crisis. The fact that the United States did not anticipate such a solution is evidenced by the fact that there was a time when its attitude to this kind of eventuality was on the surface totally different from its present position on such a possibility. Here is an excerpt from the press conference held in the State Department in February 1981:

"How would you assess the use of the Armed Forces by the Polish authorities to deal with the trade union movement?

"If the Polish authorities were to use their own Armed Forces in defense of Polish law, then we would consider this to be an internal Polish matter.

"Does that mean that we are not in sympathy with the trade union movement?

"Of course we are in sympathy with this movement, but we are not one of the sides in the discussion on Poland, and we will not take part in it. We do not interfere in Poland's internal affairs, and we do not take any position on them...."

The above statements would not have tallied with reality -- even when they were voiced, because the United States was in effect becoming directly involved in the political and propaganda-based support of the antisocialist forces in Poland. However, at present these declarations have lost even their official meaning in the light of the anti-Polish sanctions, which the aforementioned declaration equates with double-dealing declarations of friendship toward Poland as well as with the binding norms of international law, while presenting a bill of losses amounting to billions of dollars.

An important part of the documentation is the register of activities that Poland embarked upon in the face of the hostile moves made by the United States. In these activities, one can see that we have realistically taken our own possibilities into account -- possibilities that have, to a considerable degree, been increased by the permanence of Poland's alliances with other socialist countries, and by the consistency with which we confirm the principle that there can be no question of Poland accepting any of the conditions that the United States stipulates. One can also see in these activities our concern to preserve the possibility of reestablishing Polish-American relations on equal principles.

However, here it is worth drawing attention to one thing -- namely, the constantly recurring theme in Polish activities of defending our national dignity. Wojciech Jaruzelski mentions this in every speech he makes on relations with the United States. I only have to cite the following from a speech he made in December 1983: "Poland will not be an 'errand boy [dyzurny chlopiec] who is there to be beaten up.' Poland can only be a partner...."

The book, which will undoubtedly become a best-seller, will keep on returning to our columns.

SIWICKI AWARDED ORDER OF LENIN IN MOSCOW

LD182334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Today in Moscow Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, decorated General Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, minister of national defense, with the Order of Lenin. General Siwicki was awarded the highest Soviet decoration for services in the joint struggle during World War II and for his personal contribution to the cause of strengthening the combat unity of the Soviet and the Polsih Armed Forces in the postwar period.

A Polish military delegation, which is on an official visit to Moscow, laid wreaths today at the Lenin Mausoleum and also at Feliks Dzerzhinskiy's grave, at the Kremlin wall, where an urn with the ashes of Marshal Konstantin Rokossovskiy rests, and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Chernenko, Siwicki Speak

LD190816 Warsaw PAP in English 0712 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow 18 April -- CPSU CC General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko here today received alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Poland's National Defence Minister General Florian Siwicki. He heads a Polish military delegation, now on an official visit of friendship to the USSR.

During the talks, held in a cordial atmosphere, both sides discussed topical problems of the development of military and political situation in Europe and issues of further development of the Soviet-Polish fraternal cooperation.

Member of the CPSU CC Political Bureau, Soviet Defence Minister and Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov took part in the talks.

Next, the ceremony of presenting the Lenin Order to General Florian Siwicki was held in the Kremlin.

Konstantin Chernenko performed the act of decoration.

Taking the floor at the ceremony, Konstantin Chernenko said:

"The honouring of Comrade Siwicki with the highest Soviet decoration, the Lenin Order, stresses his combat merits to common struggle against fascism in the years of World War II and his great personal contribution to the cause of consolidating fraternity between the Soviet Armed Forces and the Polish Army in the post-war period".

"Comrade Siwicki covered a long combat route -- from a soldier to minister of defence. As a communist-internationalist, he brings important contribution to common efforts to allied states in strengthening the Warsaw Treaty that is infallible shield in the struggle to stave off nuclear war and shatter attempts to organize 'crusade' against socialism, made by the most reactionary circles of imperialism," Chernenko said.

Next, he congratulated Siwicki upon conferring high distinction upon him.

In reply, thanking for such a high distinction conferred upon him, General Florian Siwicki said that "for a PUWP member and soldier of the Polish People's Army, the Lenin Order is a particularly high recognition for his activity".

"I am fully aware of the political and primarily deeply internationalist significance of decorating me with this order. I deem it an exceptionally great honour that it is you, highly respected Comrade General Secretary, who personally presented this order to me. I accept this high decoration as an expression of friendly attitude towards People's Poland, its armed forces on the part of the leader of the Leninist party and the Soviet state.

"In the present international situation, very complex and tense through the fault of U.S. imperialism, the unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties, all-around and lasting connections between our states, inviolable brotherhood-in-arms of Polish and Soviet Armed Forces are, in our profound conviction, a foundation for peaceful and socialist development and security of the Polish People's Republic," Siwicki said.

Our armed forces extremely highly assess fraternal cooperation and joint actions with the glorious Soviet Army and its comprehensive and effective assistance. Its rich experiences are of great significance for improving the Polish People's Army, General Siwicki said.

Let me assure you that the Polish People's Army will constantly strengthen its combat readiness, make internationalist contribution to the defensive might of the socialist community, and deepen and consolidate bonds of brotherhood with our unfailing ally -- the Soviet Army, Siwicki concluded.

On the same day, in the Kremlin, vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Ivan Kalin decorated members of the Polish military delegation with Orders of the Red Star awarded to them for consolidating the brotherhood in arms and co-operation between Soviet and Polish Armed Forces. Gen. Jozef Baryla and Gen. Jozef Uzycki were among those decorated.

In the morning the Polish military delegation laid a wreath by the Lenin Mausoleum and laid flowers at the tomb of Feliks Dzerzhinski, by the urn with ashes of Marshal Konstantin Rokossovski and by the Tomb of an Unknown Soldier.

During the wreath laying ceremony, Poland's National Defence Minister Gen. Florian Siwicki was accompanied by the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty, First Deputy Defence Minister of the USSR and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov and Commander of the Moscow Military District Gen. Petr Lushev.

Next, the delegation accompanied by Marshal Viktor Kulikov went to an air force unit to watch a display of modern equipment and combat mastery of Soviet pilots.

CZYREK ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR POLISH CULTURE DAYS

LD181846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] A Polish delegation headed by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the party's Central Committee, arrived in Moscow today to take part in the Polish Culture Days beginning tomorrow, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the creation of People's Poland.

LEADERS ATTEND USSR FRIENDSHIP MEETING IN WARSAW

LD190853 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] A gala concert organized by the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between Poland and the USSR has taken place at the Polski Theater in Warsaw. Representatives of work forces from Warsaw's largest factories, veterans of the workers movement, young people, veterans of World War II and Friendship Society activists attended the concert. Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee, spoke at the opening of the ceremony. Here is part of his speech:

[Begin Barcikowski recording] The value and durability of signed treaties are determined by the extent to which their results confirm the announcements contained in them and the nation's expectations. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was signed at the time of a war that was nearing its end, when our new state was seeking stability and protection for its rights in Europe ant the world.

The Soviet people, like other peoples greatly tried by the war, desired victory and peace, guarantees for the security of their homeland, conditions for the repair of the damage, and implementation of the social changes that had begun. Not everyone knew how it was to be done. Not everyone was reconciled to the existing possibilities. But everyone expected that Poland would emerge from the war in a different form, internally altered, with foreign policy concepts differing from those of the prewar years, and above all with a different attitude toward the Soviet Union. [end recording]

USSR Ambassador Aleksandr Aksenov was the next speaker:

[Begin Aksenov recording in Russian with superimposed translation] At this time we are remembering the spring of 1945. Then battles were still being fought on the fronts of World War II. The Soviet Union and Poland, healing their wounds, were already thinking about the reconstruction of their future peaceful lives. Decades have passed since then. Today our nations are celebrating this important date, that is, the 39th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the Soviet Union and Poland. On the occasion of this great anniversary of our two nations, let me convey fraternal greetings from the Soviet public to the representatives of heroic Warsaw and from the Soviet public to the representatives of heroic Warsaw and through you to the working class as a whole, farmers, young people, activists of culture and science, soldiers of the Polish Army, and also wishes of happiness and health and everyday successes in the unceasing daily efforts for the good of socialist Poland. [applause] [end recording]

Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party's Warsaw committee; Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and representatives of the Ministry of National Defense were present.

FRG SPD DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT, VIEWS TIES

Jaruzelski Meets Mischnick

LD181843 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Army General Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Wolfgang Mischnick, the chairman of the SPD [as heard] in the Bundestag, who is staying in Poland at the invitation of the Parliamentary SD. Deputy Premier Professor Edward Kowalczyk, the chairman of the Central Committee of the SD, has attended the talks. The subject of the talks was current problems of the international situation and bilateral relations between Poland and the FRG. Wojciech Jaruzelski has stressed that the Polish side, with appropriate attention, approaches the declaration of the FRG Government on their will to return to the process of normalization of relations on the basis of the agreement of 7 December 1970. The Polish Government has adopted an immutable stance that the commitment of the two sides included in the agreement between Poland and the FRG to recognize and respect territorial and political realities constitutes a fundamental premise for a constructive development of bilateral relations. Horst Roeding, the ambassador of the FRG in Poland, was present at the talks.

Agricultural Aid Discussed

LD182331 Hamburg DPA in German 1805 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Apr (DPA) -- The chairman of the FDP Bundestag group, Wolfgang Mischnick, met the Polish Party and Government leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski in Warsaw on Wednesday for a talk lasting almost 2 hours.

According to the FDP politician at a press conference afterward, this discussion was very open. He has the impression that the Polish side wants to create an atmosphere for the improvement of relations. In this connection, the Polish Government attached particular importance to an intensification of relations with the FRG in the economic area. Thus the joint commission was to meet soon. In Poland there was a certain amount of bitterness that on the one hand the West expects an improvement in Poland's economic situation, but that on the other hand it is making this more difficult for example by restricting opportunities to get spare parts.

During his talks with Jaruzelski, as with Mischnick's other talks in Warsaw, the project for the foundation of an aid fund for Polish agriculture with the mediation of the Church was also discussed. Mischnick also touched upon German worries about the diminishing number of families being allowed to reunite. In this respect, the Poles rejected exaggerated estimates cited in the FRG of Germans allegedly still living in Poland. Mischnick, who arrived in Poland on Monday with an FDP delegation at the invitation of the Democratic Party, will return to the FRG on Thursday. He was accompanied by the former Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl, who was particularly interested in the agricultural project and who visited a private agricultural enterprise on Wednesday. In Warsaw, Mischnick met also with Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski and the Secretary of the Central Committee Jozef Czyrek.

Talks on Foreign Debt

LD181333 Hamburg DPA in German 1224 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Apr (DPA) -- Poland is hoping for the Federal Republics' help in the negotiations with the "Paris Club" of creditor countries on settling the question of state-guaranteed debts. This is one of the topics that has been repeatedly brought up at the talks currently being held by FDP Bundestag group Chairman Wolfgang Mischnick in Warsaw. This morning Mischnick had a 2-hour meeting with Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek. It was learned from circles close to Mischnick that they had a lengthy and detailed discussion regarding the question of a Western-financed fund to help Polish private farmers and artisans under the auspices of the Church. A meeting is scheduled for late this afternoon with party and government leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

CATHOLIC CHURCH SYNOD URGES HALT TO NUCLEAR ARMS

AU181112 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 16 Apr 84 p 6

[Text] PAP -- The Social Society of Polish Catholics has published a message from the Synodal Council of the Polish Catholic Church to all churches and their believers, as well as nonbelievers throughout the world. Referring to the tragic experiences of the past war, the message gives much attention to activities aimed at the preservation of peace in the world.

We must do everything, it says, to prevent the outbreak of a new war, particularly a worldwide or even a localized nuclear war. It is necessary to do everything ethical to liberate people from the fear of death, suffering and destruction.

Not only do we strongly object to, the message notes, but we demand the halting of the production and deployment of various kinds of nuclear weapons and call for their destruction. We entreat all churches, all believers, and all nonbelievers in Poland and the entire world to intensify their activities aimed at preserving, consolidating, and spreading peace, because today, nuclear war threatens the entire world and the whole of humanity with destruction.

ENTERPRISE DIRECTORS MEET ON SOCIOECONOMIC GOALS

Jaruzelski, Szalada Attend

LD161848 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] What should be done in order to ensure the most efficient implementation of the socioeconomic objectives defined in the central annual plan for this year and in the 3-year plan was discussed in Warsaw today by directors of enterprises representing all branches of our economy. Directors from over 50 of the largest enterprises and representatives of the government discussed actions to ensure the implementation of socioeconomic tasks in 1984. The meeting was attended by Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

We are now in the period that will determine the success of the 3-year plan, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda said. Recent years have brought essential progress to the economy: output has increased, market supply has improved, and for the first time in 3 years national income has been increased. However, at the same time we still have many difficulties and troubles; efficiency and quality remain low. Numerous examples of poor quality were quoted; for example in the Ministry of Steel and Engineering Industry the right has been lost to apply quality marks for 220 goods. This has all happened in recent months. On the whole enterprises are unwilling to accept government orders, and there is still excessive use of raw materials and energy. However, from the annual plan, it transpires that 1/2 of production growth must be made by way of savings.

Gen Jaruzelski spoke about the need to exploit all possibilities existing in the country's economic potential so that the defined tasks can be implemented. These are among other things: improved production discipline, a more efficient labor market, and utilizing scientific and technical progress.

In a lively and often polemical discussion the directors spoke about many problems that make their work more difficult, including the independence of enterprises, employment problems, motivating systems, and labor productivity. Directors, it was stressed in the discussion, must on the one hand represent social interests and on the other the needs of the enterprise and work force. In practice these interests are often mutually exclusive; is it possible to combine them? The awareness of work forces is such that when something is being stubbornly repeated and logically and sensibly argued, in the end they will understand and defer their personnel needs until later.

The directors replied to questions asked by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski concerning the role of self-management and workers councils, possibilities for releasing reserves in employment, technical progress, and rationalization.

Szalada: Economic Statistics

LD170230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2120 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Excerpts] With Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, taking part, a meeting was held today in Warsaw of directors of over 50 enterprises representing all the branches of our economy. The discussion was introduced by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda. Here are extensive excerpts from his speech:

[Begin Szalajda recording] The aim of our meeting is to discuss actions serving to assure the implementation of the socioeconomic plans in the context of the tasks facing directors and enterprises.

In 1983, following years of decline, we saw an increase in the national income of 5 percent over 1982. We succeeded in 1983 in arresting the progressive fall in the living standard of society. The tensions on the market, although troublesome, have proved to be decisively less than those of 1981 and 1982. The tasks for industry in 1983 were exceeded by almost 6 percent, particularly in the machine, fuel and energy, and mineral industries. There was a higher level of production of the basic raw materials for supply products. The tempo of production of items for agriculture was speeded up considerably. Action was taken to modernize the light industry. Admittedly, the plan for housing construction was on a smaller scale, but one ought to mention that we achieved the plan. Finally, in 1983, we recorded an increase in work productivity in industry over the previous year of over 8 percent in almost all areas.

Against the background of these positive phenomena, however, we have a lot of negative ones. Last year production rose by 6.7 percent. In this context it is disturbing that since September 1983 we have been observing that the dynamics of increasing production are fading out, particularly in the processing industry, which determines our level of exports and our balance of payments.

The phenomenon of fading, or lack of dynamism -- to put it delicately -- has also occurred in the first months of the current year. Let me recall that in the plan for 1984 we envisaged an increase in industrial production of 4.5 percent. Unfortunately, industrial production rose in the first 3 months by only 2.6 percent. This means that during the first quarter there was a shortfall in production of about 40 billion zloty.

I would like to mention a phenomenon that has a negative effect on the market, a negative effect on the achievement of the money market equilibrium which is laboriously shaping up. This is low effectiveness, based, first and foremost, on low quality. This arouses specific opposition among the public and has specific negative effects on the utilization of raw and other materials.

I think it will be interesting to tell the comrades about a sphere of export, which I think will determine the success of the whole process of emerging from the crisis and the further shape of development: the shape of the balance of payments. We do not often speak of this, but I would like to give these statistics: In 1984 we plan to export [words indistinct] the second zone, $6.2 billion. This is almost the level of 1979. Thus, this would already be a relatively high level of export, but not decisively when one considers our import needs and debt payments. That is why there is a need for dynamism in this sphere. In connection with this situation, the resulting conditioning factors in the area of imports appear as follows: [words indistinct] in 1979 imports amounted to 8 billion or slightly more. In 1984 we plan for 4.7 billion and yet we will find it hard, I admit, to achieve this amount. This is a mere 58 percent of 1979 imports.

All the difficulties and factors that result from this lie before us. The internal factors, the ones we consider to a large degree to be subjective, such as work time, work time in industry. Dear comrades, we know what the Polish working week amounts to less than 35 hours per week. A negative factor even by the standards of this working week, which is low as it is, is that during 2 months of this year, the average number of hours not worked was 35.8 per worker. The number varies from branch to branch and industry to industry. The number of hours not worked over 2 months rose by close to 5 percent when compared with January and February 1983. In a number of enterprises the increase in the number of hours not worked during these 2 months, compared with last year, is considerably larger. The increase in hours not worked in 2 months reached levels of 40, 30, 17, and 25 percent, while the increase in additional hours [nadliczbowe] went up to even 72, 68, and 57 percent.

Against this background, there is usually a shortage of manpower. Against this background there are pay competitions. Against this background there is catering to the work forces with pay raises. All this is well known to us. Against this background there is an embarrassingly low level of automation and modernization. [end recording]

However, it is impossible to live only with the worries of everyday life, Deputy Premier Szalajda stated. It is necessary to think about the future. It is necessary to plan and to prepare oneself for tasks which we shall have to realize in order for our country to develop well.

[Begin Szalajda recording] The prognosis for the forthcoming 10 years is that the population of Poland will amount in the year 2000 to more than 40 million, that is, it will grow by about 3 million. However, at the same time, the prognosis for the population in the production age group is less beneficial. This means that in the near future the growth of the population of people of production age will be smaller, that is, that it will improve [as heard]. Now, just when we need it most, when we want to start developing technology, automation, mechanization! Later the problem will be alleviated when we are better technologically prepared. I am saying this so that the problem of manpower shortage is not seen as a temporary one, dear comrades. Poland is a country in which there are 3,700 [coal] deposits which have been documented in 50 collieries. In the near future the development of the country's fuel and power situation, which will condition industry as a whole, will be dependent on and defined by the following: a growth of coal can take place only with great investment outlays. In this connection it is envisaged that there will be a stabilization, and it is necessary to envisage stabilization of coal extraction, so as to extract lignite instead and to develop nuclear power in the future. Thus it is necessary to change over to other fuels. [end recording]

Messner on Wages, Prices

LD170955 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2120 GMT 16 Apr 84

["Excerpts" of speech by Zbigniew Messner, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and "chairman of the Planning Commission," at a meeting of enterprise directors in Warsaw on 16 April -- recorded]

[Text] We must be aware that there is at this moment the vital need to reconcile and retain the right perspective between production and consumption. I am speaking about this because [words indistinct] the Ninth PZPR Congress resolution is interpreted in a simplified way regarding the division of the national income, taking into account the assets, the earmarking of assets for investment, including this sector, [words indistinct] consumer and production, and what is called the production of the means of production. [Word indistinct] in this sphere, perspectives were always distorted but everybody who [words indistinct] that the maintenance of a low work discipline over a long period of time, [words indistinct] very simple, has to have a bearing on the decapitalization of fixed assets and, by the same token, on the regression of (?achieved) technical progress. Our country cannot afford (?this).

The most important economic issues at this moment are wages and prices. On the wages issue, there can be no doubt that it is overwhelming in some individual enterprises, because the pressure for wage increases is enormous. It arises, in fact, in every (?inflationary) state. There is wage pressure both in the production sphere and, as a result, in the nonproduction sphere. One of the misunderstandings was the issue [words indistinct] that in 1984 the average pay increase would amount to 17 percent. Everybody automatically accepted that.

This meant that if I earned (?60) zloty, then in 1984 I would earn 17 percent more. This, of course, is a great misunderstanding. It is necessary to explain this misunderstanding. This 17 percent does not mean an automatic 17 percent pay rise. It means, of course, average pay rise.

The second issue is prices. Even here there have been people saying that the supply prices were raised at the last moment, and so on and so forth. First of all, I would like to explain here the issue of supply prices. The whole of the TPR [expansion unknown; presumably market production prices] for 1984, including [word indistinct], has been worked out on the basis of increasing January 1984 supply prices because all factors had to be taken into account that affected the cost of production in those enterprises that determine supply prices. Among other things, for example, the metallurgical industry has been threatened for a long time not only by decapitalization but also by a very tense internal situation all the time in enterprises, among work forces, and so on and so forth. In this connection, we had to [word indistinct]. It was necessary to consider all conditions determining the prices of products of enterprises that produce supply materials. Hence, supply prices (?will be altered). Nevertheless, we did not introduce them on 1 January. Why not? The central government, unfortunately, has to take into account what is happening among the public as well. That is, it has to take into account the sociopolitical situation and the prevailing mood. We cannot hit our head against the wall while marching ahead like blindmen. As you comrades remember, a price increase for foodstuffs -- an official price increase, the one that depends on the government -- was planned for 1 February 1984. Since it was well known that an increase of consumers goods prices on the market had to be a consequence of an increase of supply prices, and in order for them not to take place at the same time, not to pile up, the effective dates have been shifted, that is, 1 March and then of course throughout April and May. I understand that the cotton industry is scheduled to come under this sometime in the second half of 1984.

It is obvious that the government has an influence over prices -- official, regulated prices -- because it can shape and confirm (?them). On the other hand, the situation as regards negotiated prices is somewhat different. In accordance with the prices law, one of the fundamental pillars of the economic reform, negotiated prices are set by the producer in agreement with the customer. Practically speaking, the state or the government has [word indistinct] only three possibilities in this sphere, which are fantastic. First, it can freeze those prices [word indistinct] for 3 months; or it can limit their maximum increase for that period of time, which is what we have just done. I will just tell you why.

Well, some comrades think that the prices for some consumer, market goods and industrial goods have begun to increase because of the increase in supply prices. I will permit myself the observation, and it can be documented, that from January we have had signals [word indistinct] the prices of industrial goods for the market increased when nobody knew as yet what the supply prices would be. Negotiated prices have this: They magnificently stimulate a cutback in own costs only with a balanced market, because involuntarily every enterprise manager, even when [words indistinct] involuntarily makes the mistake, the ensuing mistake, that it counts the costs as exactly as [words indistinct]. That means, in brief, that the financial effectiveness achieved when implementing one's production at negotiated prices absolutely does not mean (?improving) management efficiency.

CONTROL COMMISSION MEMBERS DISCUSS TASKS

AU171317 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14/15 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

[Izabella Wajszczuk report: "An Effective Fight Against Evil -- the Duty of Party Members"]

[Text] The 13 April plenary session of the Central Party Control Commission [CKKP] was devoted to the commission's tasks stemming from the decisions made by the National PZPR Conference [in March 1984].

The discussions were attended by: Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary; Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary; and Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission. Also present were: Tadeusz Dziekan, director of the PZPR Central Committee Cadre Department; Stanislaw Gebala, director of the PZPR Central Committee Economic Department; Bogdan Jachacz, director of the PZPR Central Committee Press, Radio, and Television Department; and Wladyslaw Loranc, director of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department. General of Division Tadeusz Hupalowski, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, also took part in the session.

Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, who led the discussions, presented in his report a draft for the most important tasks that party control commissions on all levels should undertake in their work. Among the main tasks stemming from the National PZPR Conference resolutions, he mentioned increasing the effectiveness of activities aimed at the further consistent implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

The thesis that was adopted at the National PZPR Conference, that the party cannot allow anyone to overtake it in combating evil, has fundamental significance for the party's activities. However, party control commissions should take the lead in this struggle, and should particularly fight all evil in their own ranks. Among the many issues, J. Urbanski said, let us concentrate on the most important ones so that the effectiveness of our work in precisely these fields of social and internal party affairs is greater than it has been until now.

Control commissions still too often only react in a party-like way when small offenses in the economic sphere are followed by sanctions provided for by the law, and when the commissions do not assess such issues from the social or class-based point of view. The best way to achieve this party-like attitude should -- as the report stressed -- be greater activeness in undertaking such matters directly through primary party organizations. Another thing that was deemed necessary was the further development of the educational nature of these controls.

Speaking of the improvement of the work of the Central Party Control Commission, J. Urbanski said that among its weaker features was the fact that the party too rarely made proposals concerning comrades who deal poorly with human issues. We must more frequently consider not only what and how much we are doing, as well as how hard we have worked at something, but we must, above all, consider the results of our work.

Many people who took the floor referred to this part of J. Urbanski's report, stressing its consistency with the resolutions adopted by the National PZPR Conference.

Tadeusz Lipiec, member of the Party Control Commission in Pila, said in brief that "not only do we present the difficult issues facing us and not only do we perceive them, but we also put all our effort into eliminating them." Leonard Lerski, chairman of the Warsaw Central Party Control Commission, thought that the fight against wastefulness, indolence, and thefts in work plants could bring the best results if a uniform social front is formed that condemns such practices. However, it is necessary to convince workers of what they and society are losing. Stanislaw Grabania, member of the Central Party Control Commission from Krakow, spoke in view of this, of the need for the commissions to undertake activities that would inspire the attitudes of party members with discipline. Bronislaw Sitko, Central Control Commission member from Tarnobrzeg, then mentioned the fight against social pathology as being one of the commission's important tasks.

Others who spoke during the discussion were: Julian Turko from Elblag; Aleksander Michalak from Lodz; Ryszard Olejniczak from Sieradz; and Miron Malyjasiak from Gdansk -- all Central Party Control Commission members. The following chairmen of the WKPP [expansion unknown] also spoke: Maciej Jablonowski from Koszalin; Mieczyslaw Kubici from Olsztyn; and Zbigniew Gorkiewicz from Olsztyn. They also talked about the role of the control commissions. Now, before the elections to the people's councils, it is important that none of the candidates for them are less than 100 percent faultless.

General of Division Tadeusz Hupalowski, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, took the floor to present the recent activities of the Supreme Chamber of Control and its representational offices.

Comrade M. Milewski, taking the floor during the first part of the discussion, said that following the National PZPR Conference, the question of increasing party activeness is connected with verifying whether what the PZPR delegates perceived and reported on at the conference will bring a new and higher standard of effectiveness. We should have no shortage of examples to show that the party has not only precisely recorded its achievements and indicated its weak points just as well, but that it can also make good things better and counteract evil.

Speaking of the conclusions stemming from the conference, M. Milewski mentioned that even in the most difficult conditions, the party is capable of making the country emerge from the crisis. Good sense and responsibility, and thus, the atmosphere that prevailed during the conference are proof, Comrade Milewski said, of the changes that have taken place in the party and are still taking place. The conference document indicated that the policy line of the Ninth PZPR Congress had stood the test in the most difficult of times.

Referring to a statement made by one of the Central Party Control Commission members, M. Milewski emphasized that every mistake that party members make, or the incorrect attitude they take on when something is exploited by the political opponent -- especially now before the elections to the people's councils -- is presented not as being the fault of the individual, but of the party's ill will. This is why the role of the party organizations and the control commissions is such an important one -- so that party candidates for councillors have a spotless reputation. The party statute obliges us to have exemplary attitudes, Comrade Milewski said, and each of us must also take what the declaration says into account, because each of us will have to square the ideological message it contains in our own consciences before the Ninth PZPR Congress.

Comrade W. Mokrzyszczak contributed a fuller explanation to the remarks and opinions that had been voiced during the discussion on internal party matters.

Referring to the statement made on the need for the attitudes of the party members to be more disciplined, as well as replying to the example that was cited of the fact that the situation is a good one wherever party organizations have managed to promote the genuine and sincere interest of the plant management in the activities of the trade unions. Speaking of the policy of struggle and accord, he said that the consistent implementation of this demands patience and calm. Referring then to the subject of the elections that was touched on in the discussion, W. Mokrzyszczak presented a report to the members of the Central Party Control Commission on the meetings he had recently had with election candidates for people's council councillors. He confirmed appraisals that had spoken of people eagerly running for election to these social function. Financial proposals prevail at these meetings. However, they do not exceed their local possibilities and are frequently supported by declarations from the area residents expressing their readiness to make financial contributions, as well as to put their own work into the scheme.

The chairman of the Central Party Control Commission summed up the discussions.

The plenum adopted a "resolution."

JAILED SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL CHARGES BRUTALITY

NC181820 Paris AFP in English 1720 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, April 18 (AFP) -- Andrzej Slowik, a regional leader of the outlawed trade union Solidarity, has said he is being brutally force-fed by authorities at Barczew jail, northeast Poland, to counter a hunger strike he began on March 20.

In a letter dated April 13, which was acquired by Western media today, Mr. Slowik said that he had been handcuffed and bound to a chair, while wardens stamped on his feet and twisted his limbs until he cried out.

"My mouth is then kept open with pincers and a semolina-filled tube is inserted," Mr. Slowik, 35, wrote.

He said that the force-feeding had started on April 11, and five or six wardens, a doctor and a nurse participated in the operation.

Mr. Slowik, former Solidarity chairman for Lodz, central Poland, was arrested in December 1981 and sentenced to six years jail.

Solidarity's deputy chairman in Lodz, Jerzy Cropiwnicki, who was also following a hunger strike, had accepted force-feeding without resistance, Mr. Slowik said.

The letter said that jail conditions at Barczew have worsened in the past month to the point where it is justifiable to talk of maltreatment and brutality.

It charged that Edmund Baluka, who was [words indistinct] leader during the Szczecin workers' strikes in 1970, had been beaten, resulting in two broken ribs and bruised kidneys.

Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, former Solidarity chairman for Wroclaw, southwest Poland, suffered a dislocated shoulder when he was dragged from his cell. Jail authorities gagged him with sticking plaster to prevent him from communicating with other prisoners, Mr Slowik said.

Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban has acknowledged that hunger strikes were being observed at Barczew and Braniewo, northeast Poland, and said that two detainees at Barczew were being force-fed.

Mr Urban said the government did not intend to change its policy with regard to dissident prisoners, despite a growing number of requests from Polish citizens, mainly academics and former martial law internees.

GLEMP'S EASTER MESSAGE: SUFFERING LIBERATES GOOD

LD190336 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw -- Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, following the tradition of previous years, has addressed the faithful on the occasion of the forthcoming Easter holidays and the resurrection of Our Lord, in a pastoral letter in which, taking up the subject of the pastoral exhortation of John Paul II devoted to the Christian understanding of human suffering, he has shown the Christian sense of our past and contemporary national experiences, marked by the cross and suffering.

The primate of Poland has written, among other things: If we accept the Christian truth about the sense of suffering, that is, about a difficult liberation of the good, then we ought to arrive at the conclusion, as followers of the resurrected Christ, that the more suffering in a given period, the more good is liberated. Applying this truth to our present lives we can also say that it is easier for us to recognize the magnitude of the evil than to define the good attained. For good is not vociferous. It is a spiritual value, a victory attainable in silence; hence the ratio between evil and suffering and the liberated good are well known to God alone.

Let us take a look at our social and family lives, the primate said. Much suffering is inflicted in institutions such as prisons and there is also much suffering in the usual labor-science [as heard] relations, in which irritation, ill will, and suspicion place man against man in a relation of disagreement, indifference, or aggressiveness. The sense of menace, insecurity, dismissal, and slander has aroused serious sufferings. A Christian, before he takes up the suffering inflicted, asks first: Why? For what principle? In the name of what good? He does not receive a convincing reply. Most often the replies are dressed up in formulas which adhere neither to the social and national realities nor to the personal one.

Concluding his letter, Cardinal Glemp draws attention to one of the sources of the evil, sin, and thus suffering in Polish society, that is, alcoholism and secret production of liquor. I have no intention to list suffering the people inflict on themselves these days. But precisely during these days the Christian feast of resurrection of Our Lord is arriving. This is the feast of the victory over the highest evil: death; the feast of the supreme good: redemption through the cross. The holy father has said that suffering not only liberates good within him who suffers but that it can also liberate good within his neighbor standing next to him. Beloved ones, let us take a look around us and let us try. There is nothing I wish more to every compatriot than that he or she, because of the Christ-like suffering in his or her neighbor, will release from within himself or herself at least one deed that is good and compassionate. It is irrelevant where this should take place: in a hospital, in prison, in the office, in a factory, or in one's family.

PRIMATE'S SKILLFUL POLICY LIKELY TO REACH ACCORD

PM171553 Paris LE FIGARO in French 16 Apr 84 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: the Church and the episcopate on the Eve of an Agreement"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Polish newspapers have just published a short communique issued by the PAP official press agency announcing that talks are continuing between the Office of Religious Affairs and the Episcopate Secretariat "on the subject of settling the Catholic Church's legal status." That is a denial of the reports put about by some Western agencies stating that the Church had broken off negotiations with the government.

It is now clear that this is not the case. What is true, however, is that the refusal expressed by the government last month at the meeting of the joint Church-state commission to immediately accept the documents drawn up by the experts on both sides caused some surprise and irritation in the Episcopate.

However, the Church did not break off dialogue at any time. First, because what is at stake is too important for it. The government is still declaring its desire to achieve -- if only gradually -- ratification of the agreement reached by the experts on the Church's legal status. In addition, the Episcopate understands the arguments put forward by the government and realizes that, given the opposition to a rapprochement between the authorities and the Church shown by the party "hardliners" not only in Warsaw, but also in Moscow, reasons of political expediency may in fact prompt caution.

The Importance of the June Elections

So what is the present situation? In the search for a compromise, the Church apparently told the government that it did not reject the principle of a gradual solution to the question out of hand. On the other hand, it apparently specified that it could not agree to the publication of a joint statement unless at least part of the agreement on its legal status is implemented at the same time. Thus it suggests that the document on legal status be divided into two parts and that the first part be adopted by the Sejm the same day as the joint statement is published.

Thus the Church happens to be in a position of strength. It knows that the government would like to be able to announce the agreement before next June's municipal and regional elections which would thus become a demonstration of national reconciliation. Indeed, the modus vivendi between the church and the state would have a considerable influence in the country, and the statement, proclaiming respect by the government for the Church's position but also confirming the fact that the Church takes account of the state's socialist character, would help to considerably strengthen General Jaruzelski's position. The church is prepared to reach that agreement on the very eve of the elections. Thus it is clear once again how much its position differs from that of Solidarity's clandestine commission (TKK) which has called for a boycott of those elections. It is true that the TKK's calls are receiving less and less response in the country.

For all these reasons, whatever happens, it is highly likely that Cardinal Glemp will succeed in record time where Cardinal Wyszynski had failed and will obtain the legal status demanded for so many years which will finally establish the Church's position in Poland. This will be the finest demonstration of the futility of the criticisms leveled at the primate's extremely skillful and effective policy.

ADVENTIST CITED AGAINST CROSSES IN SCHOOLS

AU170735 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 14 Apr 84 p 7

[Press review signed "(Z)": "The Crosses and Tolerance"]

[Text] For some time now the foreign media have got hold of new sensational reports from Poland: The war over crosses in schools and other non-religious places. The government spokesman consistently discusses that subject at his press conferences for foreign journalists. The Polish authorities' position on that issue has been clearly and unambiguously explained on many occasions.

Rajmund Ladyslaw Dabrowski, chief editor of ZNAKI CZASU [SIGNS OF THE TIMES], which is a monthly published under the auspices of the Seventh Day Adventists, wrote an article on that subject. For those who do not know, we repeat that the Seventh Day Adventists belong to the Christian religion and fully adhere to the cult of Christ.

In his article "The Crosses -- 'We Will Hang No Matter What'" (ZNAKI CZASU 3/1984), Rajmund L. Dabrowski writes among other things:

I have confided to an acquaintance that I wanted to write an article about attempts to hang the crosses in public places. His response was immediate. Are you crazy? Do not do it. You will become an anti-Christ! To which I replied: From where did you get such an idea?

Last Sunday, he said, I heard how a priest in the church I went to thundered against the journalists who might take a different view on crosses. (Passage omitted -- POLITYKA)

The press keeps coming back to some subjects, and one such subject is tolerance. In the past centuries the Polish religious backyard has often been a scene of religious rows, disputes, and bidding, during which one's sense of reasonableness has frequently failed to side with the truth. Although people often speak of Poland as a country in which there were no burnings at the stake or heated religious wars, Polish tolerance has frequently been tainted by events in which only the strong declared the winner. (Passage omitted -- POLITYKA)

Far from shabbily treating an important issue, I will not even try to judge and interpret the facts that are indisputable and that illustrate the quality of universal Christianity in many parts of the country. (Passage omitted -- POLITYKA)

Here is a handful of such facts:

-- In the Kielce Church of the Lord's Transfiguration 16 wooden crosses have been affixed to a wall near the main altar with a caption reading: "The crosses that have been thrown out of Primary School 20."

-- In Opole Lubelskie Reverend Staszczuk said during a mass that a cross had been taken from a wall in the primary school in Niezdow and that a "godless paw" had committed that deed. He appealed to the children and parents in Niezdow to see that the cross be put back in its place in that school.

-- Bishop Tokarczuk issued an instruction about the crosses in the schools and institutions in his diocese. In line with that instruction it is the duty of priests to safeguard the crosses in such a way as to prevent any profanation of them. In addition, crosses should be displayed in prominent places in the churches.

-- A conflict occurred in Zawada between the Congregation of the Ascension Church and the headmaster of the county's [gmina] comprehensive school because crosses had been removed from the school. The priest who intervened in that conflict said that the "crosses did hang and will hang" there. No sooner said than done. Then he issued a threat that anyone who might be bold enough to remove those crosses would be banned from the church. That threat has caused a division among the Zawada congregation.

To those few facts we can add attempts to introduce religious instruction into school buildings, the cases of collective prayers during school lessons, and efforts to force school headmasters to change school curricula by including lessons on religion.

The aforementioned facts do not exhaust the problems that have been created for nonbelievers -- those for whom the lay character of schools is the guarantee of peaceful education and who associate the cross with the places of worship and faith (churches and other sacred premises). It is no figment of a Protestant's imagination that such facts produce associations with the infamous events in the history of Christianity in Poland. There must be public premises in which there is a place for work and intellectual effort and not for a demonstration of worship. Everyone has the right to educate his children along what he considers model lines. (passage omitted -- POLITYKA)

"We will hang the crosses no matter what," those who have little in common with religious tolerance continue to say. But let them know that there will always be people who will demand respect for their legitimate right to freedom of thought and confession because religious freedom is the same for all.

SEJM PRESIDIUM CONVENES 49TH SESSION FOR 26 APR

LD191431 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 49th session of our parliament on 26 April. The agenda of the session envisages, among other things, reports of the Council of State on preparations for the new term of office of people's councils, reports of Sejm commissions on government bills, including that on amending the law on the population census and identity cards, and also the elections of Sejm commissions and changes in the composition of the commissions.

STUDENTS QUESTION RAKOWSKI ON PROPAGANDA, MEDIA

AU171156 Warsaw STZANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 13/15 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 12 April Vice Premier M. Rakowski visited a group of vocational schools named after General K. Swierczewski in Leszno. He was invited by 5th-graders of the school of mechanics who had written to him some months ago to come and discuss current affairs.

We are going to sit for our final examinations, those pupils wrote, and we would like to know what is going on in Poland and in the world. We are unable to find answers to many questions that are bothering us.

The meeting began with M. Rakowski's answering many questions put to him in writing. In fact, it was a meeting between the author of many political books with his young readers because they referred to many issues tackled by him in his books. Many pupils had those books with them at the meeting.

The subjects discussed at the meeting included problems of the economy, the flow of food and consumer goods for the people, and the principles of the fair sharing of material goods in short supply.

One pupil asked whether the televised meeting between M. Rakowski and the authors of the letters written to him was a form of "cheap propaganda." M. Rakowski replied that of the many thousands of those who had written letters to him only the authors of the most interesting letters had been invited to attend the television program and that interesting letters were the only criterion of invitations.

Are such invitations a form of propaganda?, M. Rakowski asked. Yes, he replied, because what we wanted to do was to open up a dialogue with the public at such a difficult period. Besides, there are no activities in which a politician engages anywhere in the world that are not linked to propaganda, which does not have to be "cheap propaganda." When I published as a book the letters written by various people to me, M. Rakowski continued, I was not interested is some personal gratification. What I wanted to do was to create a special historic record of the attitudes of various Poles during a difficult and dramatic period of time. The publication of the letters that were written to me after the meeting in the Gdansk shipyards has served the same purpose.

During the meeting the pupils asked many questions about consultations with the people and whether the system of these consultations was satisfactory. I do not think it is a faultless system, Mr. Rakowski replied. We are taking measures to improve it.

However, we should keep in mind that we are a socity with pluralistic views and attitudes and that in such a situation it is impossible to obtain a clear and unequivocal opinion of all the people.

What should be done to make the ties between the government and the people more genuine?, the pupils asked. We should explain more extensively and candidly all the difficult problems, M. Rakowski replied. My arrival here is precisely such a form of direct ties. As for stilling people's supposed hunger for information, my advice is quite simple: Read the press more often and more attentively. Do not confine yourselves to reading sports news and television programs. The point is whether we trust the media. Some people's mistrust of the media seems to have been "programmed" in advance. They simply refuse to believe whatever is written or spoken. It is hard to see people-to-people relations on such a plane.

I am very pleased with this meeting, M. Rakowski said in conclusion, because it shows that you are capable of criticism and that young people are sensitive and have extensive interests. However, your criticism is one-way criticism: You have leveled much criticism at the government and the power apparatus. Pershaps you should level some criticism at yourselves? Perhaps you should ask yourselves: Are we trying to comprehend that complicated reality of the country and the world? What lessons do we learn from that for our work, study, and activities?

I ask you, M. Rakowski added, not to adopt the attitudes of negation, because they are useless. We must realize that we are living at a time of great changes -- changes in management and thinking -- and that the inevitable replacement of generations is taking place. The "war" generation, which is my generation, is slowly disappearing, and your generation will take its place.

SIWICKI ON ARMY, AIR FORCE TRAINING CENTERS

AU161245 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[Major Janusz Pruszkowski report: "Military Qualities Are Visible in Every Area"]

[Excerpts] Our many soliders are aware of the fact that the international situation and the threats that are being made by imperialist states are constantly raising the standard we demand from our Armed Forces, which are a reliable body in the socialist defense community. It is in the light of this and the overall picture of the way the Armed Forces function that the following military qualities -- ideological priciples, devotion, and discipline -- have been evident in every sphere of military life, and the words "people's solider" have always been synonymous with patriotic, citizen like, and moral attitudes.

A confirmation of these truths were also the visits paid by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense and PZPR Politburo candidate member, to the 12th Mechanized People's Army Division and a unit of the Air Force. He was accompanied by General of Division Zbigniew Blechman, commander of the Pomeranian Military District; General of Division Tytus Krawczyc, commander of the Air Force; and Colonel Jan Celek, Air Force deputy commander for political matters.

Referring to the opinions, proposals, and demands that were made during the meeting, General of Arms Florian Siwicki stressed that the good, honest service of all serving personnel has an enormous influence on the state of combat readiness, moral cohesion, and discipline, and on the implementation of all training and education tasks, as has ensuring that the younger officers, ensigns, and noncommissioned officers adapt as soon as possible to the service conditions in line units. General Siwicki also pointed out the great influence of socialist interpersonal relations and he emphasized their importance to the quality and the results of the military service that was carried out. In this conext, he also turned attention to the need for the constant care of all the commanders for the establishment of the proper kind of coexistence between the younger and the older generation of soldiers doing basic service, a coexistence that is based on mutual assistance and sincere friendship.

F. Siwicki also discussed the current development of the country's socioeconomic situation as well as its international determinants. He also replied to the questions that were put to him.

In the Air Force unit General of Arms Florian Siwicki familiarized himself with the training base and the soliders' conditions of service and work, paying particular attention to the functional and the aesthetically pleasing nature of their quarters. During the direct conversations F. Siwicki had with the cadres and the basic service soldiers, he showed interest in certain problems facing training, ideological-educational, economic activities in the unit and particularly in the soliders' attitudes, their general culture, and their concern for their external appearance and personal hygiene.

The same day, General of Arms Florian Siwicki, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense as well as deputy for the Szczecin area at the PPR Sevm, participated in a session of the Voivodship Deputies Team in Szczecin. The session was dedicated to an appraisal of the current socioeconomic situation of the region and the deputies could, in light of this, make an accurate roundup of the most important current tasks facing their work. The session was also attended by Stanislaw Miskiewicz, first secretary of the Szczecin Voivodship PZPR Committee, and Szczecin Voivoda Stanislaw Malec.

CEAUSESCU CABLES AL-ASAD ON NATIONAL DAY

AU190826 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Apr 84

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic

On the 38th anniversary of the national holiday of the Syrian Arab Republic, I take special pleasure in extending warmest congratulations and sincere wishes for good health and personal happiness to you, and wishes for progress, peace, and prosperity to the friendly Syrian people.

I want to stress with satisfaction the positive trend of relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries and peoples in the spirit of the talks we have conducted together in Bucharest and Damascus and of the agreements concluded.

I want to express my conviction that, through joint efforts, Romanian-Syrian cooperation will constantly develop and diversify both at a bilateral and international level in the interest and to the benefit of our countries and peoples, of the general cause of peace, the policy of independence, understanding, and cooperation throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

GIOSAN RECEIVES MALAYSIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU181941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/4/1984 -- On April 18, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, had an interview with a Malaysian parliamentary delegation led by Datuk Mohamed Zahir Bin Haji Ismail, president of the House of Representatives, who arrived in Bucharest the same day. The delegation includes Datuk Leonard Linggi Anak Jugah, deputy, Abdul Hamid Bin Ibrahim, senator, Datuk Azizul Bin Abdul Aziz, secretary-general of the parliament.

Information was exchanged on the occasion regarding the activity and concerns of the two parliaments and the joint wish was expressed to develop their cooperation. The contribution was highlighted the two parliaments can make to the further expansion of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Malaysia. The role was also underscored of parliaments and parliamentarians in the general concerns to recover the world politcal climate and intensify the process of detente, collaboration and understanding in the world.

THAI PRIME MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT 18 APR

Leaders Greet Prem

LD181713 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 18 Apr (TANJUG) -- General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, arrived in Belgrade today for a 4-day official visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade airport the distinguished guest from Thailand was given full military honors. This is the first visit to Yugoslavia of a Thai premier since the two countries established diplomatic relations.

At Belgrade airport the Thai prime minister was welcomed and greeted by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serb Executive Council; Emin Dobardzic, president of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; and other Yugoslav senior officials were there to welcome him as well. Thai Ambassador in Belgrade Prathip Sosirat and Thai Embassy staff were in the welcoming party too.

Tonight Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, will give a dinner in honor of the Thai premier during which toasts will be exchanged.

Planinc Holds Talks With Prem

LD190403 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1957 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, the president of the Federal Executive Council, and the premier of the Kingdom of Thailand, Prem Tinsulanon, held talks in Belgrade today on topical international questions and on strengthening cooperation between Yugoslavia and Thailand.

Although this was the first meeting between the heads of government of the two countries in the history of relations between Yugoslavia and Thailand, the very cordial talks highlighted a great closeness of views between the two sides on topical international problems. The two sides expressed readiness and willingness to develop relations between the two countries more rapidly and in a more comprehensive way. In the talks Planinc and Prem expressed a high level of agreement in their assessment of the economic situation in the world, the unfavorable position of the developing countries, and the way of overcoming the tension burdening the international community.

The high-ranking guest from Thailand, speaking about international topics, devoted most of his attention to problems in Southeast Asia and in particular to the question of Kampuchea. The two sides emphasized the need for the problem of Kampuchea to be resolved by political means on the basis of the UN Charter and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. Both sides noted the need for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and for respect for the country's independence and sovereignty and the rights of the Khmer people to decide their own fate. The Thai premier expressed full respect for Yugoslavia's stand on the situation in Kampuchea, while the president of the Federal Executive Council endorsed the activity and efforts of ASEAN, of which Thailand is a member, in favor of a resolution of the Kampuchea problem, and toward setting up better regional cooperation and creating a zone of peace in the region. The Thai premier highly assessed Yugoslavia's involvement in the international sphere, particularly in the Nonaligned Movement.

Assessing Yugoslavia's activity during the previous meeting of UNCTAD held in Belgrade, he emphasized that Yugoslavia as host to the conference had called for a comprehensive consensus to open the way to solving the major problems of the world which most affect developing countries.

"We have great (?respect) for the independent way in which Yugoslavia carries out its policy on the border between East and West," Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanon said.

Milka Planinc and Prem Tinsulanon discussed international economic relations and the difficulties of developing countries in particular. On this it was noted that the current international political and economic situation, now more than ever, was directing the developing countries to more comprehensive and firmer mutual cooperation. It was also said that current international political problems pushed the main problem of the international community, economic development and the inequitable position of developing countries, into the background.

As was said in the talks, the absence of a North-South dialogue emphasizes the need to strengthen dialogue and cooperation in the South, that is, firmer linking and cooperation among the developing countries.

Milka Planinc and Prem Tinsulanon judged that relations between the two countries were good and developing successfully, but that a more favorable basis was needed for the continued development of those relations through strengthening economic cooperation, which was not yet at a satisfactory level.

In volume and structure, economic cooperation up to now has not been in line with either the possibilities or the needs of the two countries, as was said in the Yugoslav-Thai talks. In order to change this situation, we need an increase not only in the volume of trade, but also an expansion in the range of goods, and the development of more permanent forms of cooperation, which might involve a larger role for Yugoslavia in the development of Thailand. The Yugoslav side expressed readiness to place some Yugoslav capacities at the disposal of Thailand with a view to strengthening bilateral cooperation and Thailand's more rapid development.

In today's talks both sides expressed the desire for this visit by the Thai premier to also contribute to concrete results in economic cooperation between the two countries. It was said that with this aim in mind there should be a meeting of the Joint Commission for Trade Cooperation as soon as possible. It is also expected that a visit to Yugoslavia by a Thai delegation of over 20 prominent businessmen will also contribute to better mutual acquaintance and better consideration of the possibilities of the two countries' economies, which will enable a cooperation agreement to be carried out.

Planinc Toasts Cooperation

LD190637 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1925 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 18 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, held a formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd this evening in honor of General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand. Toasts were exchanged during the dinner, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Turning to her guest from Bangkok, Milka Planinc said in her toast:

"Although our bilateral cooperation does not have a very long tradition, the results achieved thus far are encouraging.

This is why we expect that the all-round cooperation between our two countries will develop and be expanded by new areas of mutual interest. This expectation has been confirmed by our talks thus far which have taken place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere and in which we both concluded that there are still many unexploited possibilities for the further promotion of these relations and this cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere, with greater commodity exchange and the development of all forms of cooperation. There are also favorable conditions for the further development of other forms of cooperation -- scientific-technological, cultural-educational, information and other areas. The expansion and nurturing of bilateral cooperation between our two countries, in keeping with our common interests and our striving for unhindered development and peace, is all the more important at a time when the world is facing a dangerous exacerbation of overall relations."

Continuing her toast, Milka Planinc said that for several years now the world has been experiencing a constantly worsening situation in all spheres and areas of international relations.

"Every day we are faced with the use of the policy of strength, pressures and interventions, with the unrestrained arms race and increased bloc rivarly, which is threatening the right of nations to a peaceful life, independence, and their own undisturbed development," the president of the Federal Executive Council stressed. "Crisis situations which arise out of this state of affairs are mainly located in the developing countries -- Kampuchea, the Middle East, the Gulf, Latin America, and elsewhere. Existing crises are not being resolved, and new ones are breaking out, a situation that poses a constant threat to world peace. Yugoslavia, like Thailand, together with the vast majority of countries in the world, advocates a political solution to all these conflicts and crises in the world on the basis of the principles and decisions of the United Nations and the policy of peaceful and active coexistence.

"On the same bases, Yugoslavia also advocates the just solution to the Kampuchean problem and supports the activities of ASEAN, to which your country belongs, aimed at realizing a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

"The worsening of international economic relations is one of the basic causes of the general instability and unfavorable trends in the world. This is why we are convinced that the deepening rift between the developed and developing countries calls for a global approach to the solution of accumulated international economic problems. Proceeding from this, it is natural that our two countries should continue to closely cooperate with other developing countries toward the strengthening of reciprocal ties and cooperation based on our own collective forces, and by doing so we will actively contribute to the efforts to overcome crises and create conditions for more rapid economic development. We welcome the activities of the Government of Thailand to strengthen reciprocal economic cooperation among developing countries. Yugoslavia actively advocates the implementation of the decision and stands of the Seventh Summit of the Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi, in particular the proposal for holding an international conference on monetary and financial questions of development, and the adoption of such measures as will contribute to the creation of a more just system of international economic relations and respect for the position and interests of developing countries, with the aim of constructing a new international economic order."

Milka Planinc went on to note the need to organize a meeting of the Group of 77 at the ministerial level in order to establish courses of action in negotiations between the developing and developed countries, and in particular to offer a contribution to strengthening reciprocal economic cooperation among developing countries.

Concluding her toast, Milka Planinc said:

"We are pleased that our talks have reaffirmed that we have similar or identical views on the most important international issues and that there is readiness on both sides to develop all-round cooperation in various areas. I am deeply convinced that your visit will represent an important contribution to the further development and expansion of friendly Yugoslav-Thai relations and all-round cooperation both at the bilateral and international level."

Prem Lauds Relations

LD190642 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, April 18 (TANJUG) -- Premier of Yugoslavia Milka Planinc and Prime Minister of Thailand Prem Tinsulanon declared themselves this evening (Wednesday) for the strengthening of economic ties between the two countries and noted the similarity of their views on international questions.

In his toast, Prime Minister Prem paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its "strict adherence to the principles of non-alignment," stating that the success of its "independent foreign policy is a contribution to world peace, for it shows that peaceful coexistence is possible regardless of differences in ideological, political and economic systems."

"By enhancing our cooperation on issues of principle affecting international peace and security, such as Kampuchea and Afghanistan, we can advance the cause of peace and security in this dangerous world, the Thai prime minister said.

SPILJAK GREETS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON NATIONAL DAY

AU181117 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency, has sent to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the National Day, a telegram with cordial greetings and wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of that country, as well as for the further development of Yugoslav-Syrian bilateral cooperation and for the implementation of the nonaligned policy.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ECONOMY, VISITS, COMPLAINTS

LD190341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Apr (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today under the chairmanship of President Mika Spiljak. The members of the Presidency heard information from Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, on preparations for measures and activities to lift the price freeze and on the financial consolidation of the economy.

The Presidency also adopted a report on the recent (?official) and friendly visit to our country by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and secretary general of the RCP. The talks were judged to have taken place in a friendly open atmosphere and the visit itself gave new impetus to the continued consolidation of good-neighborly relations.

A report on the work of the SFRY Presidency Appeals and Complaints Committee in 1983 was also discussed at the session. It was stated that the SFRY Presidency, its president, vice president, and members, as well as the Appeals and Complaints Committee, had received nearly 5,500 petitions, more than half of the total number sent to federal organs. The number of petitions received by federal bodies was dropping, which demonstrated that citizens were solving their problems in the environments in which they live and work.

Emphasis was also laid on the need for [word indistinct] and a positive attitude to each petition. It was noted that it is of particular significance that each one should be fully followed up. Instances of ignoring or refusing to carry out final decisions by relevant bodies in favor of complainants were also discussed. Here emphasis was laid on the role of self-management organs, delegate assemblies, and other social factors, for it is their obligation to strive for respect, legality, and (?the just) resolution of all disputes that arise. The session also discussed a report on the work of the SFRY Presidency Committee for Decorations in 1983. Bases for promoting the organisation and work of services of the SFRY Presidency were also discussed and accepted.

ATTENDANCE AT 10 APRIL LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU181459 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 10 April carries an 80-second film report on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium meeting in Belgrade on that day under the chairmanship of Dragoslav Markovic. On that occasion, Kiro Hadzivasilev reported on the constitutional role of the SAWPY, which is to be discussed at a forthcoming SAWPY Federal Conference session. The film shows the following attending the session, sitting at the usual doughnut-shaped table clockwise; Dane Cuic, Miljan Radovic, Dobroslav Culafic, Veljko Milatovic, an unknown man, Kiro Hadzivasilev submitting his report, Krste Markovski, Trpe Jakovlevski, Slavko Veselinov, Petar Matic, SAWPY President Jovan Dejanovic, Dusan Ckrebic, a few empty chairs, President of the SFRY Presidency Mika Spiljak, Dragoslav Markovic, Nikola Stojanovic, two empty chairs, Ali Sukrija, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Dusan Dragosavac, Jure Bilic, Hamdija Pozderac, Franjo Herljevic, Josip Vrhovec, three or four empty chairs, Andrej Marinc, Mitja Ribicic, Milan Kucan, and three unknown men, the last one a youth in a red sweater.

LC LOCALISM, DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM ANALYZED

AU181431 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Apr 84 p 6

[Radmilo Kljajic article: "How Independence Is Interpreted"]

[Excerpts] As a rule, in all crisis situations when discussions about the League of Communists begin, democratic centralism, that is, respect or disrespect for it in daily practice -- something that greatly affects the LC's action capability -- is at the center of attention. These discussions are not absent now either, on the eve of the announced session of the LCY Central Committee that will deal with the implementation of the LC leading role and with the strengthening of the LC ideological and action unity.

Anemia in Actions

At several party meetings recently, nearly unified assessments were made that, in changing the social situation, the LC must primarily start with itself, that it should concern itself with its own organization, its method of work and activity.

Disrespect for democratic centralism from the basic organization of the LC to the highest party forums has come to the forefront and is being expressed through a nonimplementation of the congressional conclusions and the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee. As the latest example, the series of sessions of this party forum on economic stabilization is being mentioned, sessions following which, despite the conclusions adopted in a unified way, concrete results in implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization have been missing. Instead of being held before the session, discussions flared up once the conclusions were adopted. The tone of these discussions was provided by the individual members of the LCY Central Committee who "set forth diametrically opposed assessments on the adopted decisions," and this has confused members and the public even more.

Along with the very critical assessments (particularly among Communist workers) at the expense of certain leaders' behavior, the question has also been raised in the discussions -- has not the LCY Central Committee become a place of compromise, thereby pushing democratic centralism to the periphery of party life? In addition, it has been noticed that certain members of the LCY Central Committee behave like republican and provincial delegations, and that they also act in this way at the sessions of this party forum. ("After the first few sentences pronounced at the rostrum, it is possible to know who is from which delegation")

Where Does Party Sovereignty Lead?

It is no secret that there exist in the LC itself different opinions on the role and place of democratic centralism in the internal party organization, about which very polemic discussions were held on the eve of the 12th LCY Congress. The ideas are still circulating that democratic centralism should be abolished in the LCY leadership, and that it should be retained solely on the level of the republics and provinces. The theses for certain of these opinions are deduced from daily practice itself in which "there exists negotiations between the parties of the republics and provinces, or rather their leaderships." Thus, on the one hand, it comes to an insufficient unity at the top, while on the other hand, a monolithic unity is expressed in the republican and provincial LC leaderships."

Critical reasoning about these theses -- provided it occurs in a democratic sense and within the framework of the valid LCY statute -- does not at all negate the independence of the republican and provincial LC organizations. However, the question also arises: How does one interpret this independence? Experience shows that this independence is understood as a kind of party sovereignty equal to state sovereignty. The phenomena of identifying the LC in the republics and provinces with the state vitally influences the quality of democratic centralism and obstructs the cohesive role of the party in our economic and political system. In this connection, it is frequently forgotten that the LC is defined as a revolutionary, unified ideopolitical, leading, and vanguard force of the workers class and the working people. In this context the problem of independence of the republican and provincial organizations is strictly linked with democratic centralism.

When emphasis is placed on the LCY original principles, and democratic centralism is one of them, it is stressed that it is indisputable that the LCY must enrich and change the way of its activity in the self-managing society, but as regards its internal organization, only to the extent to make it more efficient. In doing this, it cannot exceed a limit beyond which it would not be what it is now -- the vanguard of the workers class, which should have a far greater influence on the LCY policy than it has now. This also implies a greater democratization of cadre policy: that the broadest party grassroots directs it and that it assesses the results of work by all its elected party officials. A greater influence on the adoption of decisions and conclusions goes with this, and this is also the essence of democratic centralism. It is in this sense that the requests should be understood that the announced session of the LCY Central Committee should be preceded by a broad party discussion in which we would hear what Communists think about themselves and about the League of Communists as a whole.

GRLICKOV, RIBICIC ON NEED TO REFORM SAWP ROLE

AU171820 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Apr 84 pp 2-3

["Team of BORBA reporters" report on session of SAWPY Federal Conference held in Belgrade on 12 April]

[Excerpts] Participating in the session, Aleksandar Grlickov has, as he put it, singled out several tasks that he assesses as a prerequisite for implementing the complete role of the Socialist Alliance in society. First, there is an urgent need for a radical cadre reconstruction of both the SAWP and the organizations that are members of the front. We must free ourselves from closed attitudes and sectarianism, considering that statistics show that the leaderships of the front and its working bodies are chiefly composed of LC members.

It is also of key importance that the method of working in forums be abandoned and the methods of political activities changed. In practice, the leading bodies and organs need not be the ones who adopt decisions and who are the "producers" of various resolutions. They should be the bodies that only coordinate work and that ensure that the decisions will be a result of a broad accord with the membership. Therefore, the question of the SAWP democratization arises in the method of political activities and faces the SAWP.

The Manner of LC Work -- a Bottleneck

Nevertheless, Grlickov, like several other speakers, sees in the LC and in the manner in which the LC, as a collective member of the front, implements its leading ideopolitical function the most essential prerequisite for the efficient working of the SAWP, too. The LC, he said, must theoretically lead, must penetrate reality, detect the causes of unfavorable social trends, open the vision of the society's development, and, at the same time, it must avoid the temptation to impose itself as the leading force integrated with the state, which is the way to transform itself from a revolutionary movement into a factor of the system.

In this context, Grlickov said that it is of exceptional importance for the implementation of the authentic strategy of the SAWP that the LC also becomes more democratic, because its democratic party-political life would have a considerable influence on the self-managing socialist democracy in society. However, he also warned that there is a reverse effect: The socialist self-managing democratization of society through the SAWP must exert pressure on the LC for the democratization of the latter.

At the very beginning of his notable speech, Mitja Ribicic said that in a situation when the country is enveloped in a grave economic crisis, the conflagration of inflation, a veritable escalation of the destructive activities by enemies of all colors, and an increase in nationalism, we are here calmly discussing the implementation of the constitutional role of this organization in its internal arrangements, as if we were an academic round table conference. Ribicic believes that criticism which has been in fashion recently is partly justified in the sense that the SAWP and its organs and forms of activities should be more resolutely and directly involved in everything that is now happening and that is now being prepared.

However, those criticisms which seek to present the SAWP as an organizational problem are not justified. The SAWP role in the political system is one of the most acute problems which is directly linked with the essence of self-management and the struggle for the implementation of economic stabilization.

I think, Ribicic said, that at the present economic and political moment, the mobilization and activation of the delegate system at all levels, in our 600 communes, 6 republics, and 2 provinces, and at the federal level, is of decisive importance.

Having pointed out that the struggle for a dominant participation of workers in decision-making on expanded reproduction is essentially a class struggle, Ribicic stressed that essential changes are necessary; however, it is impossible to carry these out without changing the methods of work of the LC and the SAWP. It is impossible to carry them out without a consistent implementation of the social class role of the LC and the SAWP. The socialist forces headed by the LC should turn toward and link up with associated labor, with all working and creative powers, and the executive and state organs should turn toward delegate assemblies.

The existing manner of work of the LC, chiefly through political executive organs and on the basis of pragmatic materials prepared by state and administrative organs, has become a bottleneck and a facor of extending the existing situation and economic policy. A radical turning from statism to self-management is needed. A discussion about which statism is less dangerous, the centralist or the local one, has no sense. A worker is equally discouraged in either statism and is in a situation approximating that of a hired worker, Ribicic said.

Where To Struggle Against What

We Yugoslavs, Ribicic further pointed out, who have been the only ones in the world who in the practice of social life have succeeded in making concrete a general self-managing striving of mankind, have turned into the greatest critics of self-management, often unconsciously, but in many cases consciously. According to Ribicic, the feeling for the values and advantages of self-managing democracy has weakened in the consciousness of our people to such an extent that objectively speaking, rather wide opportunities for incessant attacks by all antisocialist forces, the dogmatic ones and all those that attack all our achievements, have opened. These aggressive statements, however, are not receiving a resolution and clear answer. It must be clear to us that self-management is our greatest achievement; it is a guarantee of our freedom, independence, and nonalignment; it is a specific Yugoslav road to socialism which suits the interests of our peoples and nationalities.

Further in his speech Mitja Ribicic warned that a successful resolution of the political problems and the tense situation is possibly only in the places where these problems arise. Everybody must first put his own house in order, from the doorstep to the attic. According to him, there exists an erroneous tendency that every conflict of a political nature and every clash is elevated to the federal level, instead of socialist forces being engaged at the grassroots, where people know each other and where they can put the problems on a realistic foundation. In the federal center one should struggle against unitarianism, and in the republics and provinces against narrow particularism, nationalism, and provincialism.

These About Four Republics

Critics have begun to lash out from unitarian or separatist positions against the federal principles and in favor of ethnically pure big states of small nations in the Balkans. Thus one can even hear a proposal that Yugoslavia should be made up of only four republics. One should abolish Bosnia-Hercegovina, because the Muslims there do not exist; one should abolish Montenegro, because the Montenegrin nation has been invented, the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina should be abolished because the Serbian people live there as the majority nation, Kosovo should be abolished because the Albanian nation is in a majority there.

One should carry out a fresh division between the Serbian and the Croatian republics which would be based on the latest population census and according to which the same numbers of the Croatian and the Serbian people would live on each side.

Can you imagine where our country would arrive at if such an alternative to AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia], and an alternative to the Yugoslavia which arose from the partisan victory, were to be accepted?

I am not saying this because of the gravity of the said antisocialist attacks on our revolution. They ultimately reflect a tremendous confusion of ideas, a mix-up of causes and consequences; they disclose a lack of Marxist and sociological knowledge, an inability to analyze, to carry out a realistic social analysis. In fact, I am saying this because it shows that we have not established and activated our socialist forces, our front of progressive and socialist oriented people, to a sufficient degree, and that we are on the defensive precisely in the field of developing our self-managing democracy and in the strivings to further humanize social relations. Gray zones are created because of our absence, a vacuum is created in which conservative forces can easily push with pressures in one direction or another, whether a one party or a multiparty direction.

It is very interesting that all the quasidemocratic groups in our country are afraid of the SAWP like the Devil is afraid of the cross. They know that inside the front, in a confrontation with our progressive people, who have a good feel for what is realistic and what is not, for what is sensible and what is not; they cannot manipulate and cannot monopolize their views of society. As much as they may attack the party, at the same time they want a partnership with the LC. The conservative Catholic circles in Slovenia and Croatia, for instance, forbid their priests to cooperate in SAWP sections, but at the same time they are making demands that religious people be admitted to the LC, Ribicic said.

When discussions about the situation in our society and the projections of its further course are being held everywhere, it is of great importance that in these discussions -- and on the whole they are certainly necessary and useful -- we free ourselves from these elements -- and there are quite a few -- that fail to correspond to the nature of true self-management agreement-making, and we isolate and reject those people who disapprove of the very system of self-management agreement-making, Kiro Hadzivasilev said.

Corny Little Songs

Some of our one time fellow combatants have begun now, surprisingly, with a too large historical delay, to discover some great virtues in that pharisaical game of democracy and are trying to find advocates of a new kind of Socialist Alliance as a counterbalance and party opponent to the LC and other sociopolitical organizations. Hardly anyone will be taken in by the corny, would-be socialist and democratic little songs by such mermaids. Their real aim is to destroy the very foundations of the system of socialist self-management, and it is in that system that the Socialist Alliance was created with a view to connecting the workers class with all other societal strata and not opposing them to one another, with a view to realizing the union of workers and peasants, the union of all socialistically oriented forces.